

A line drawing of a patient lying in a bed, connected to a medical device 8. The device 8 is a tall, rectangular unit with a control panel at the top featuring a circular gauge and a rectangular display. Below the panel, there are two ports: one with a multi-pin connector 20 and another with a circular connector 18. Cables connect these ports to a small rectangular unit 16 on the patient's chest. The patient is lying on a bed with a headrest 46 and a side rail 42. The patient's arms are resting on the bed.

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

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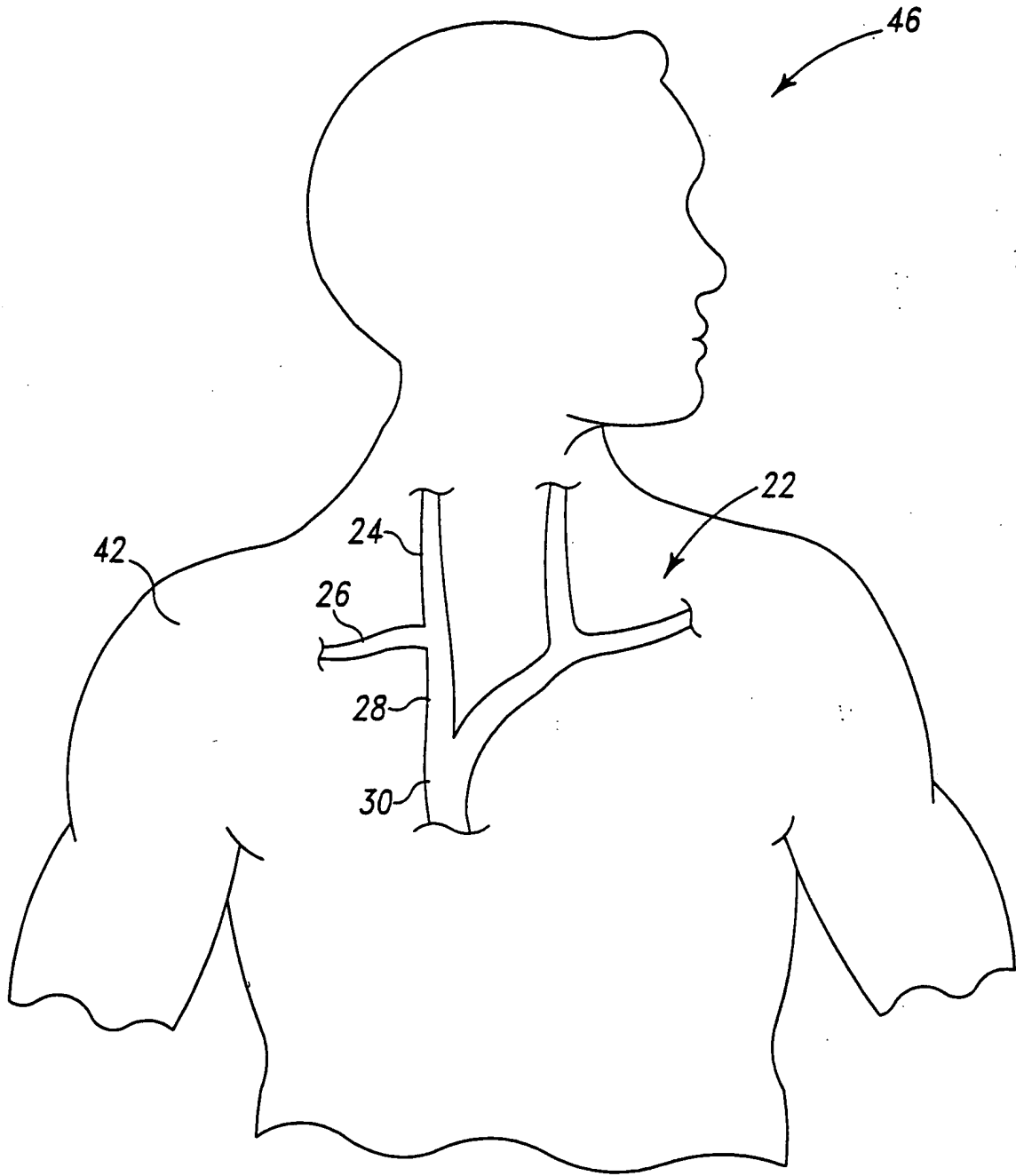


Fig. 2

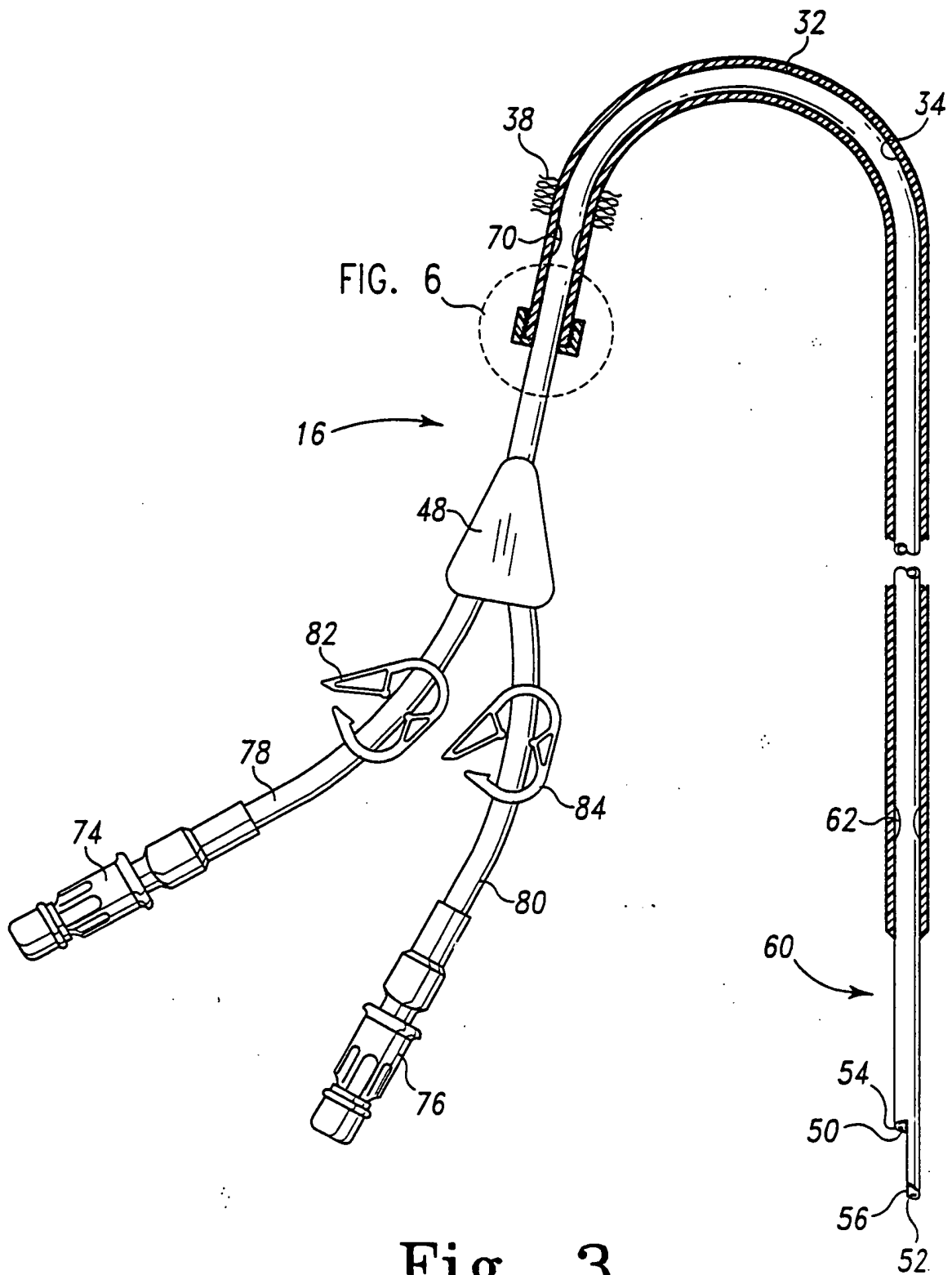
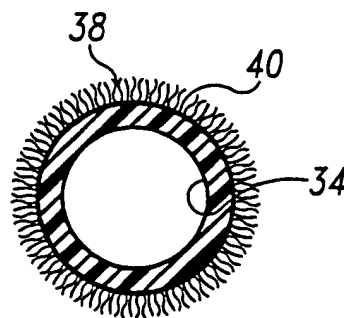
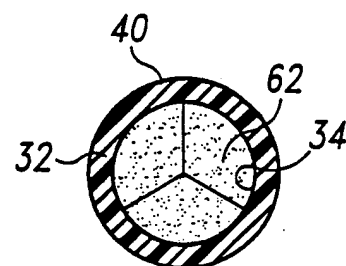
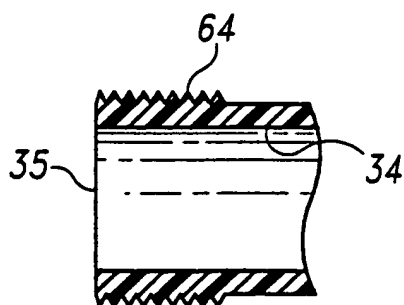
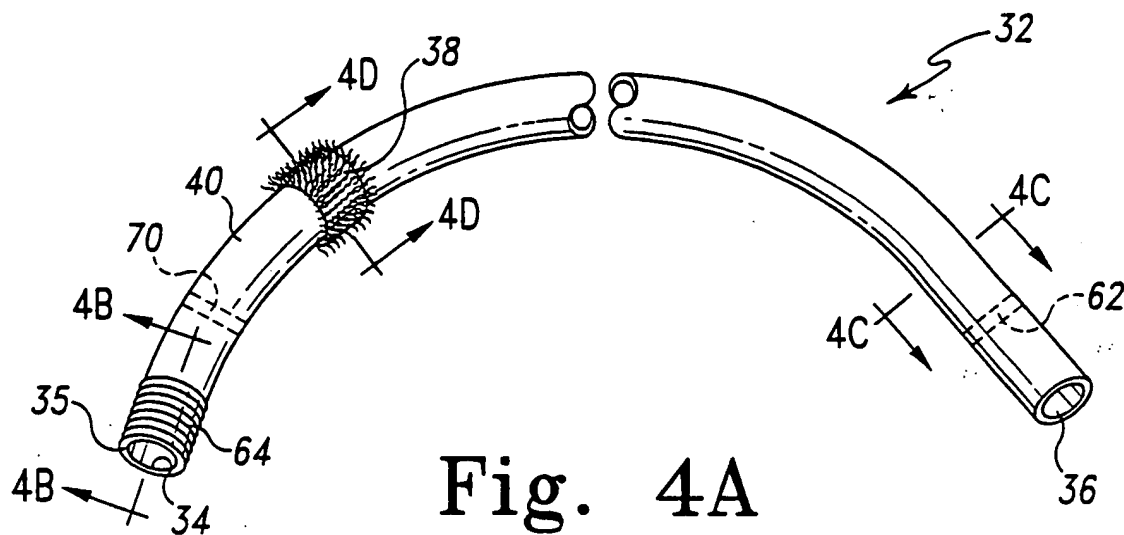


Fig. 3



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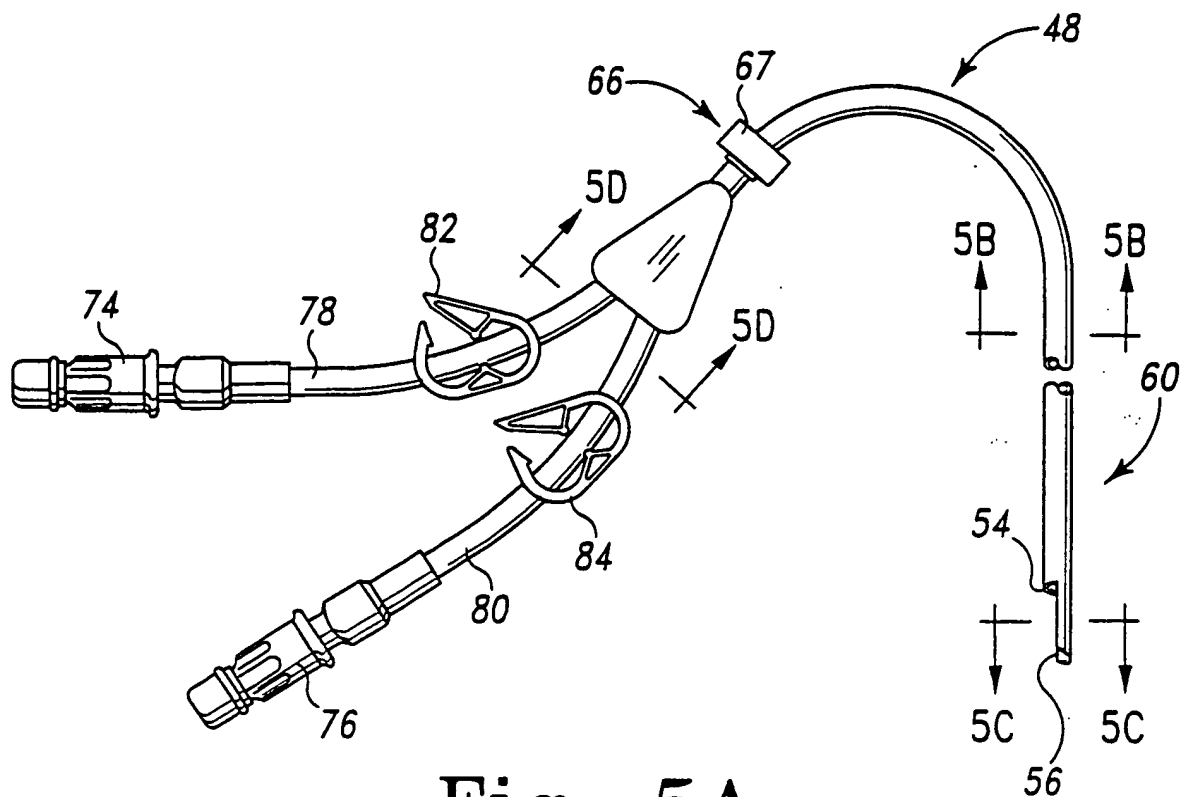


Fig. 5A



Fig. 5B

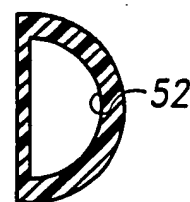


Fig. 5C

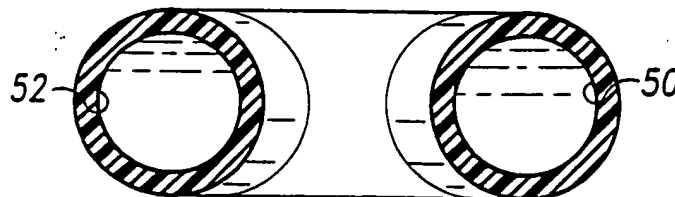


Fig. 5D

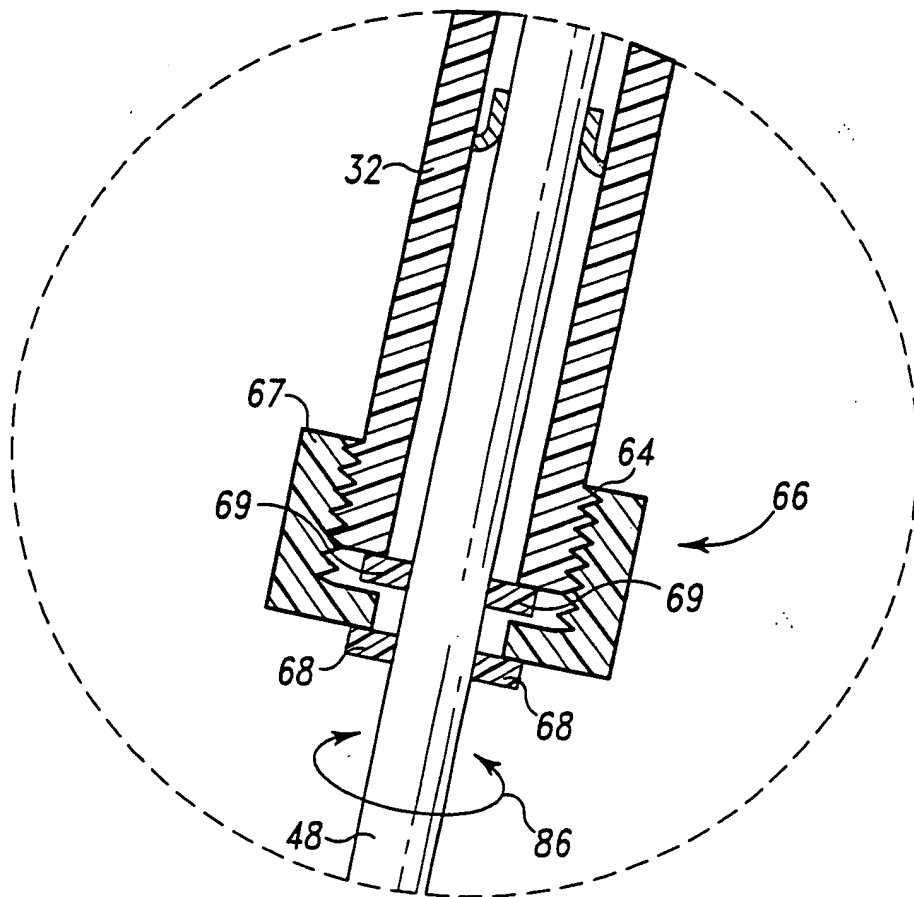


Fig. 6

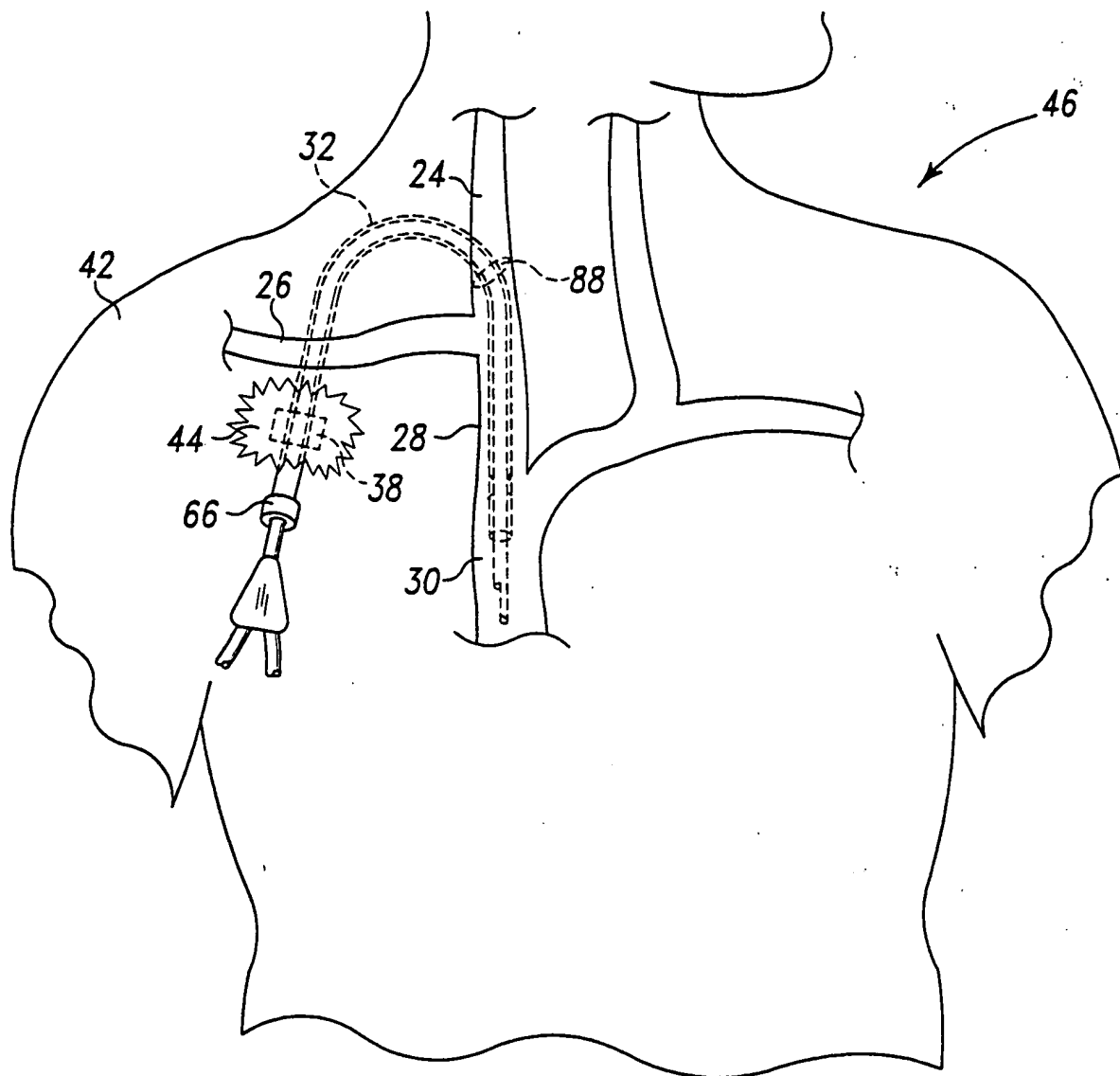
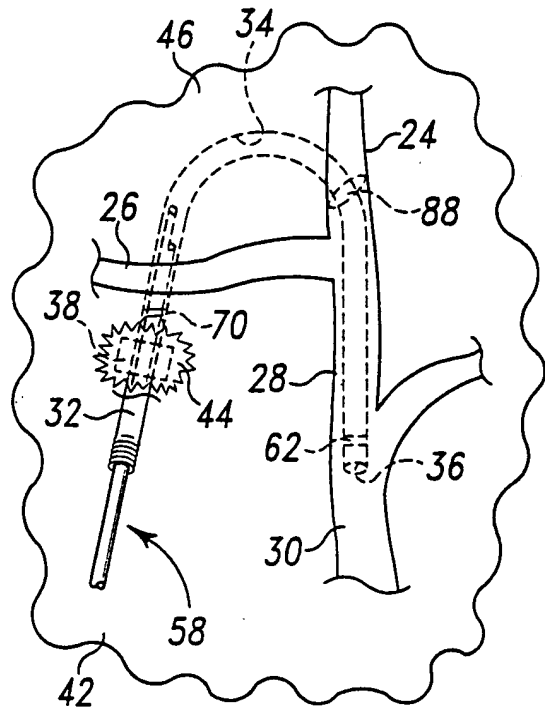
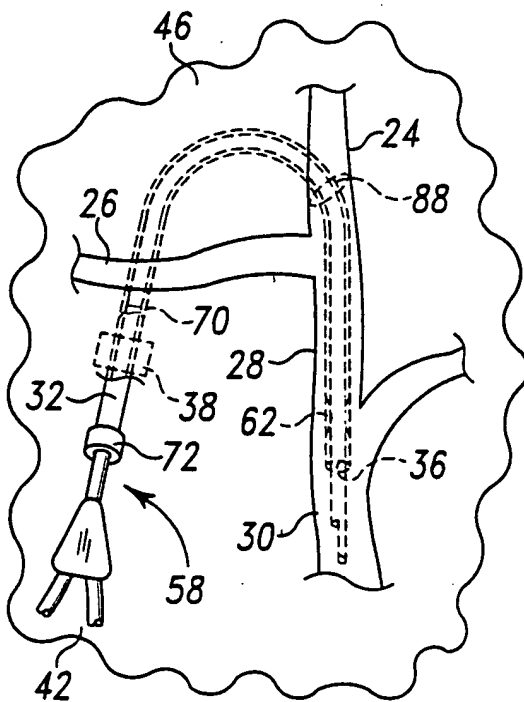
[illegible]

Fig. 7



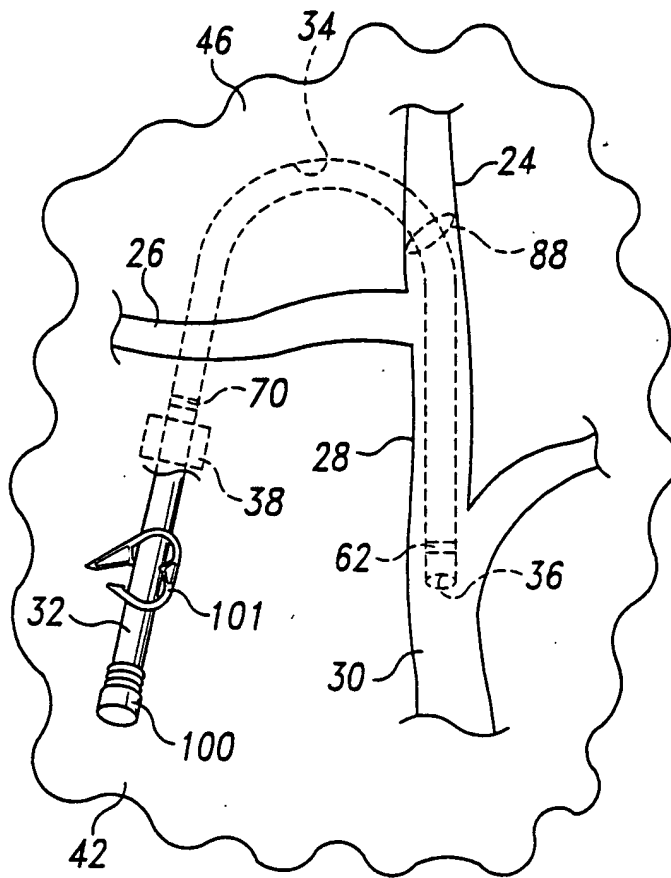


Fig. 11

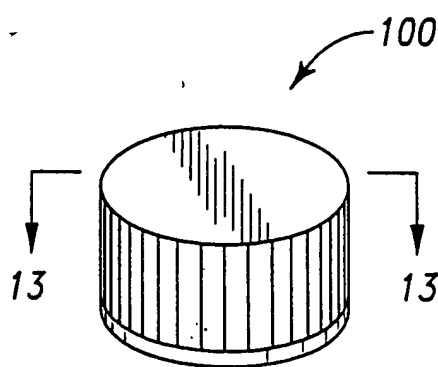


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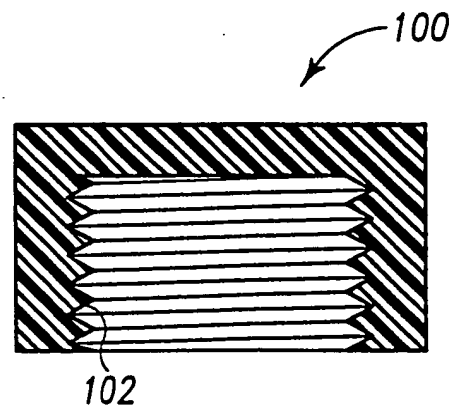


Fig. 13

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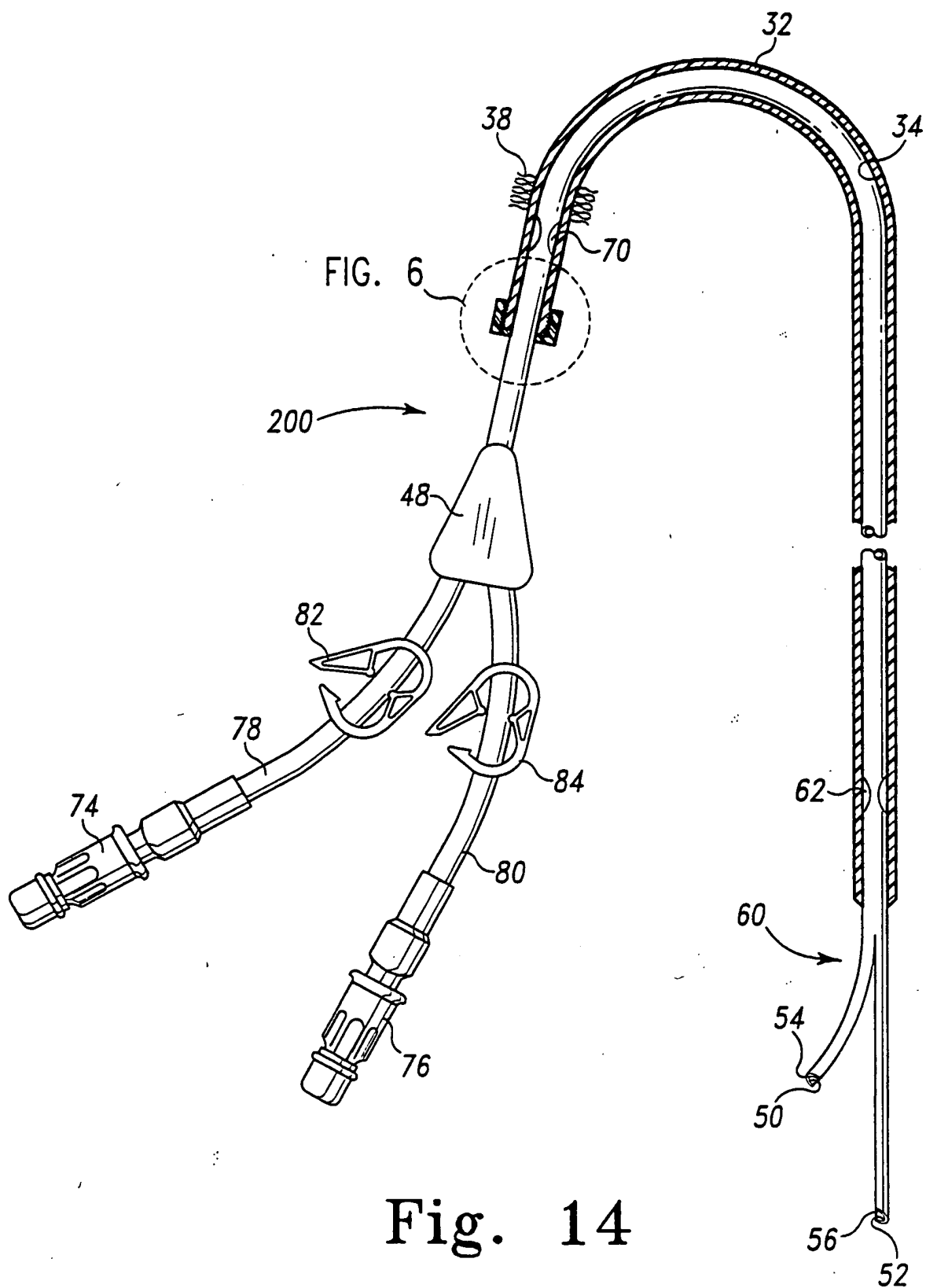


Fig. 14

FIG. 3 is a perspective view of a cable assembly 300. The assembly includes a cable 302 with a braid 320 and an inner conductor 310. It features a first connector 303/305 with a locking mechanism 346, a second connector 304/306 with a locking mechanism 348, and a third connector 308. The cable is shown in a U-shaped configuration with various components labeled: 326, 332, 328, 330, 344, 340, 342, and 336.

Fig. 15

Fig. 16

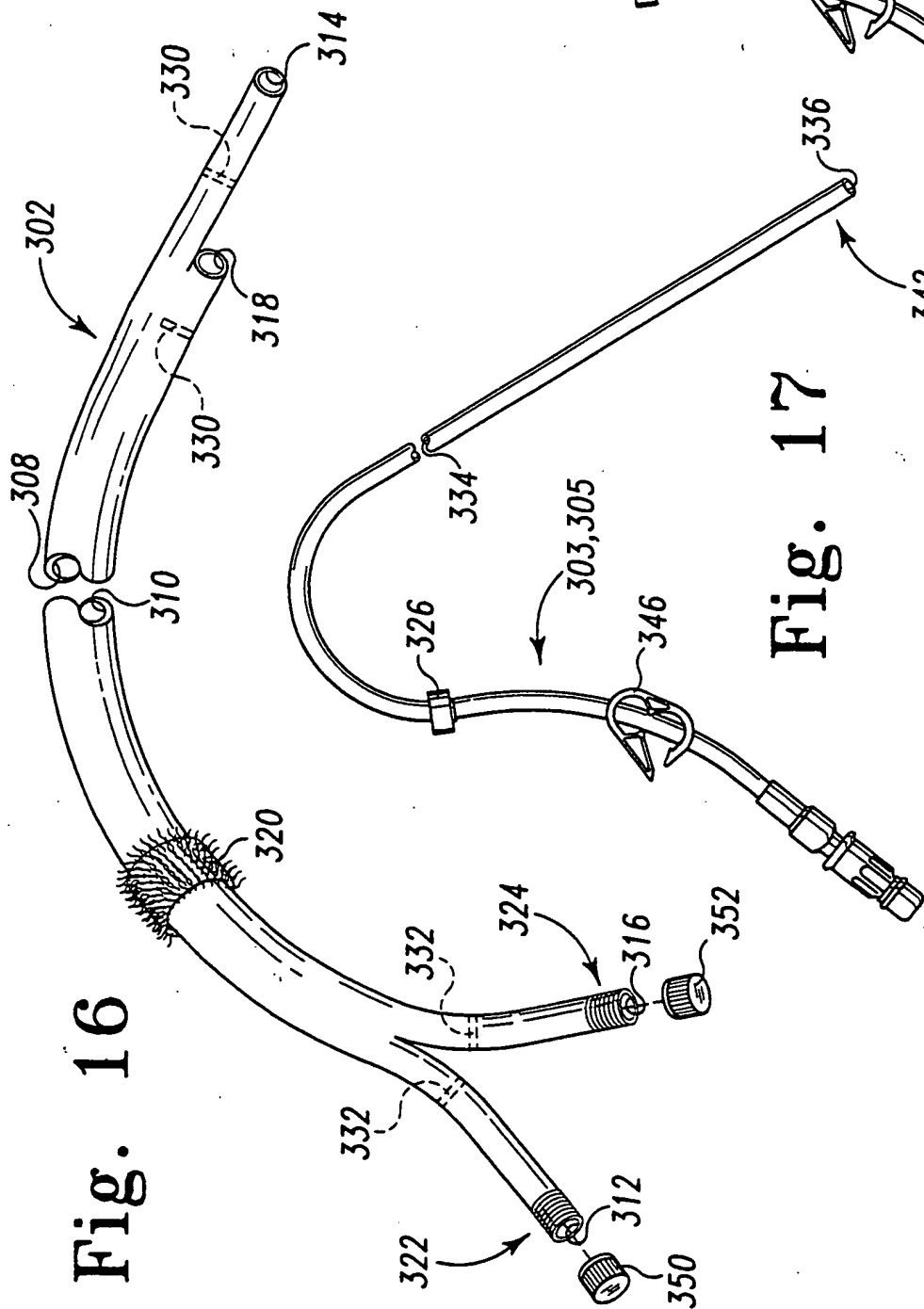


Fig. 17

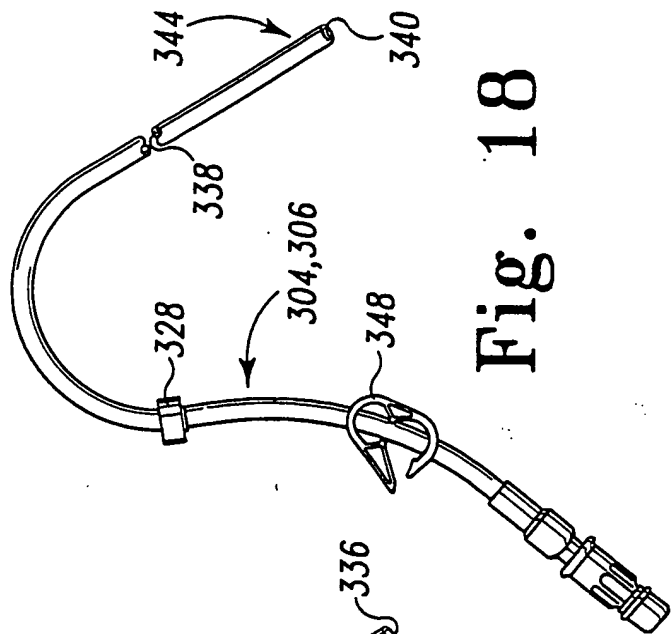


Fig. 18

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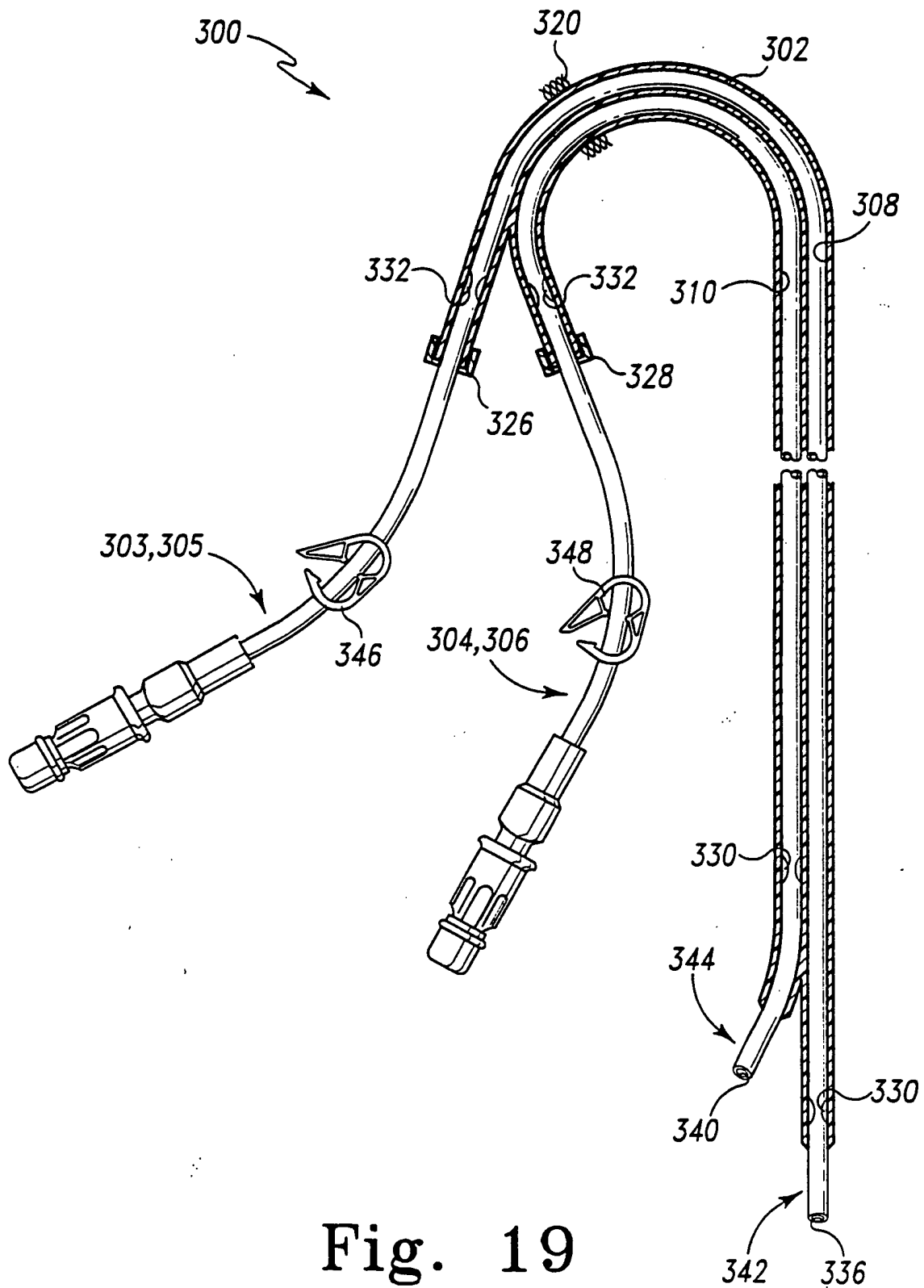


Fig. 19

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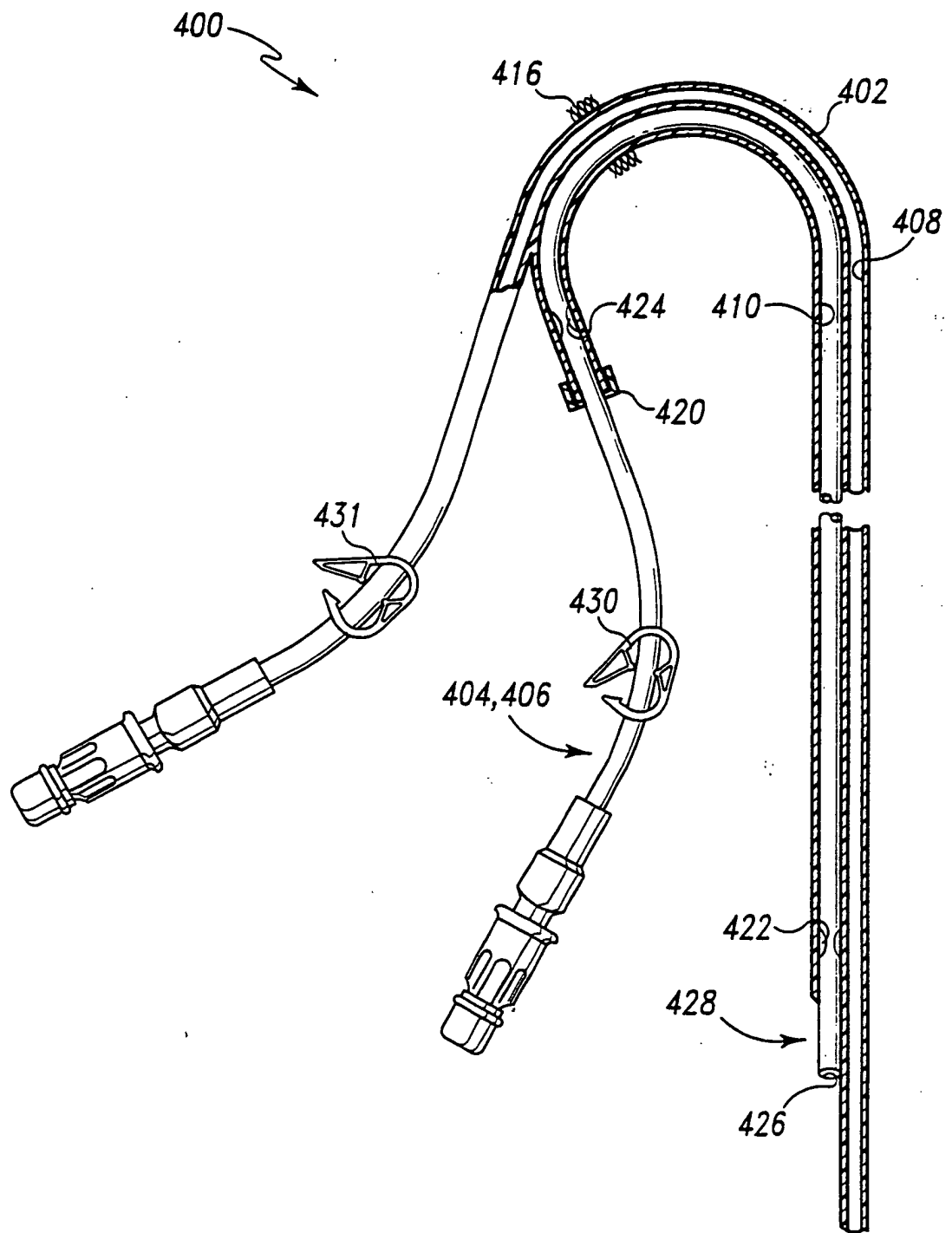
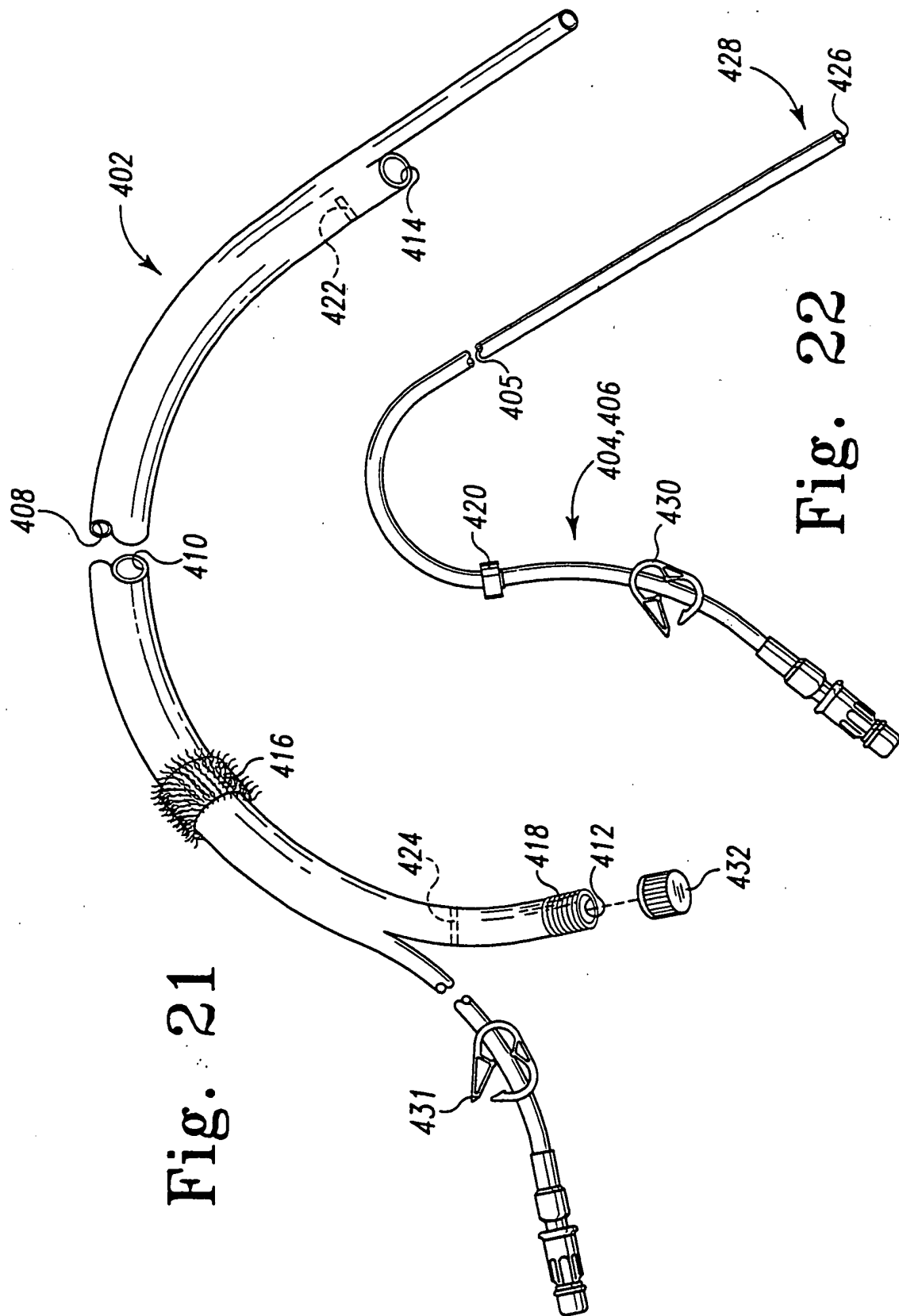


Fig. 20



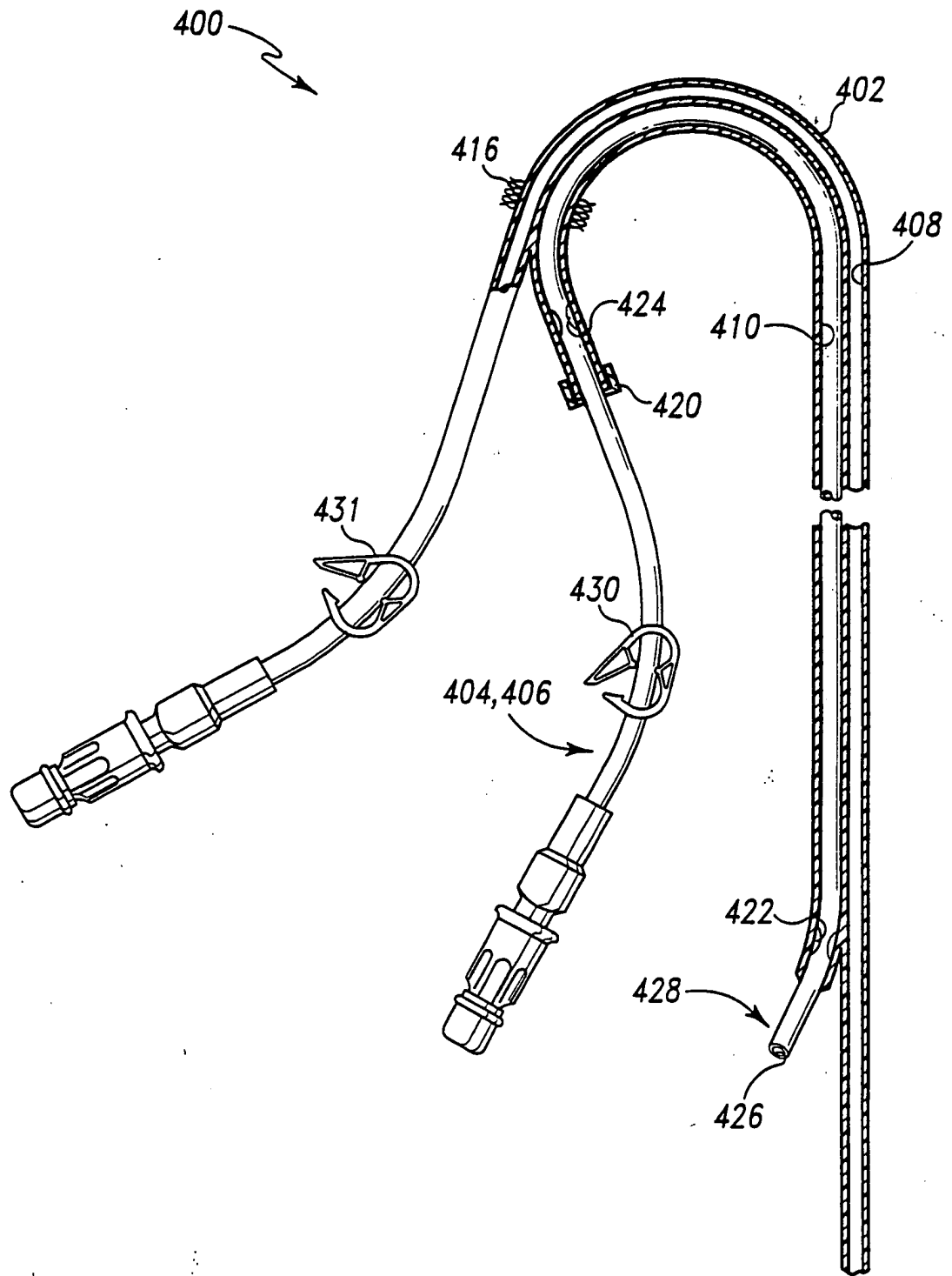


Fig. 23

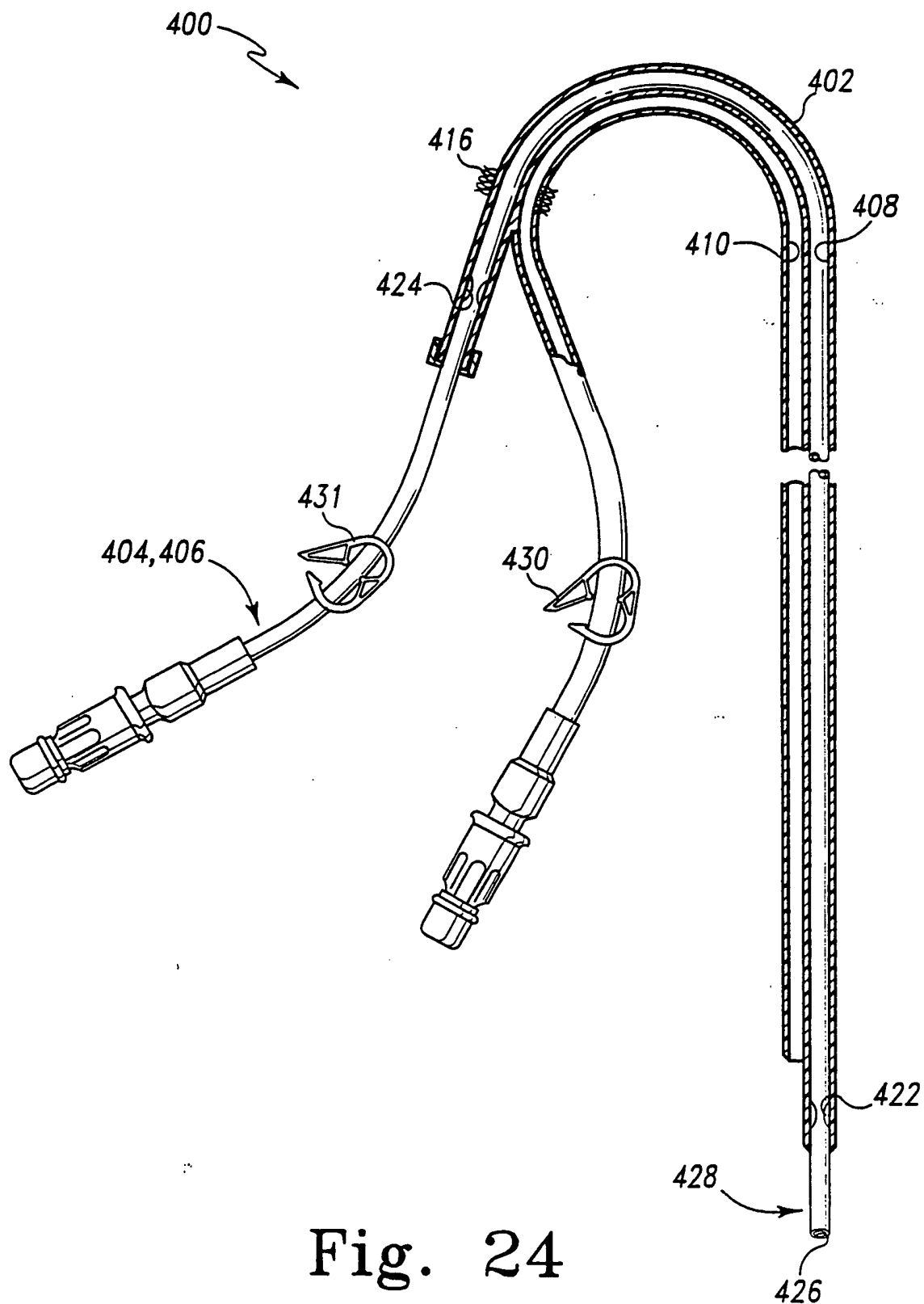


Fig. 24

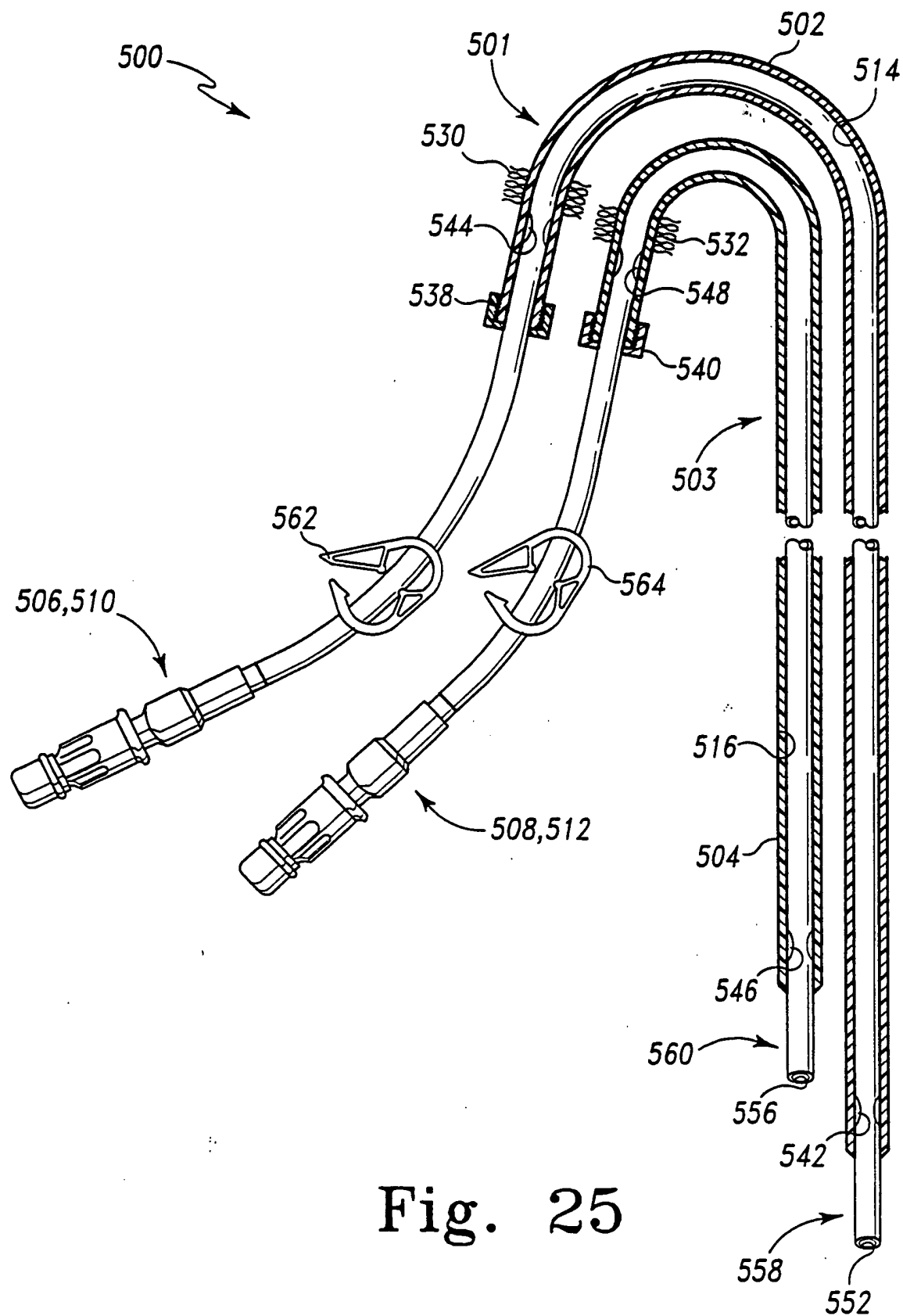


Fig. 25

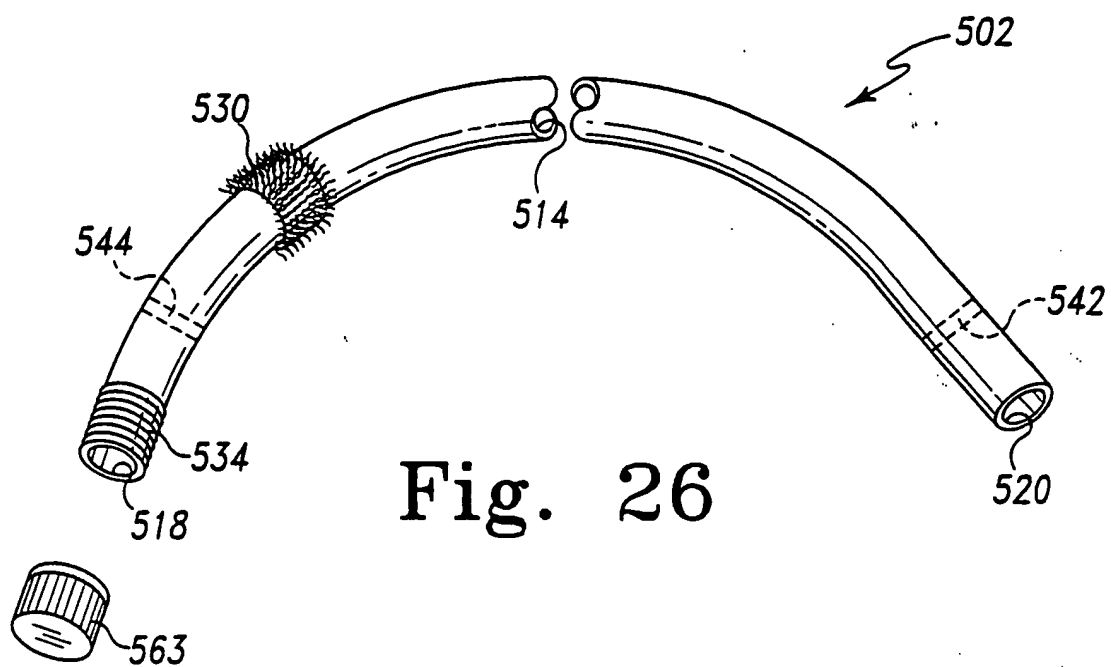


Fig. 26

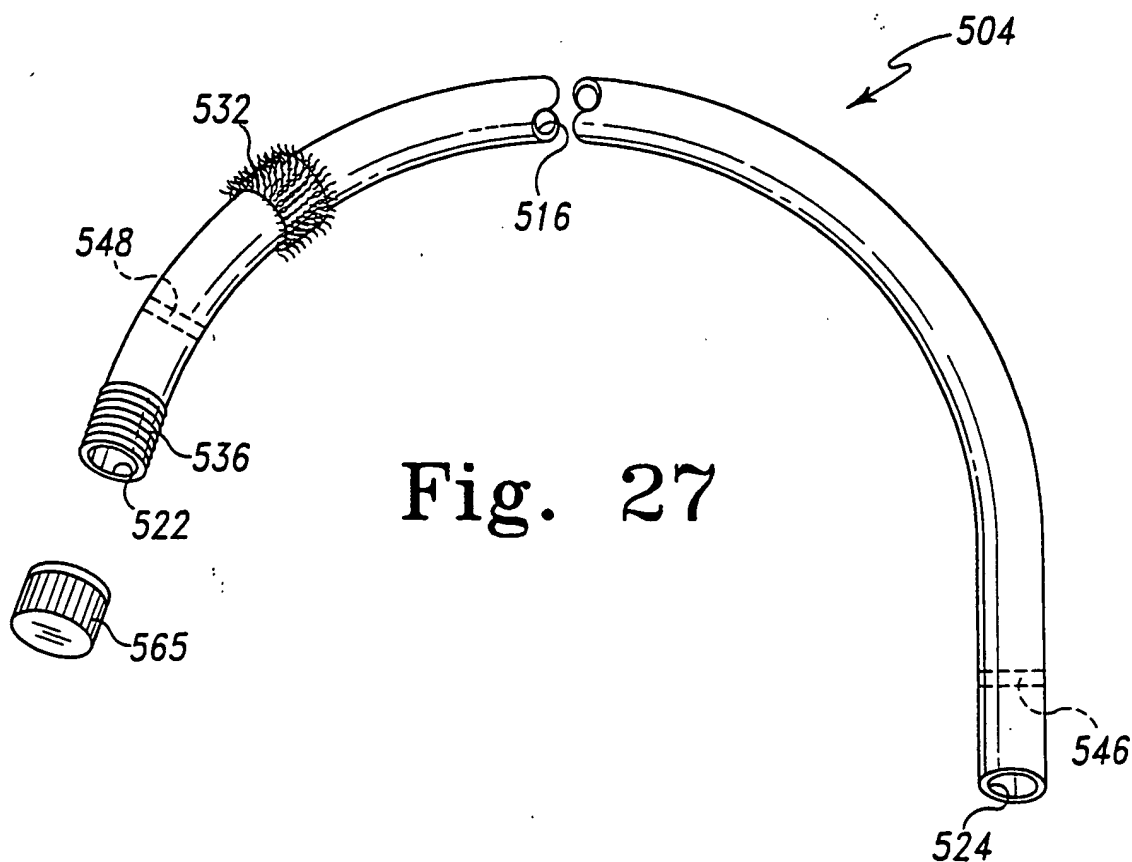


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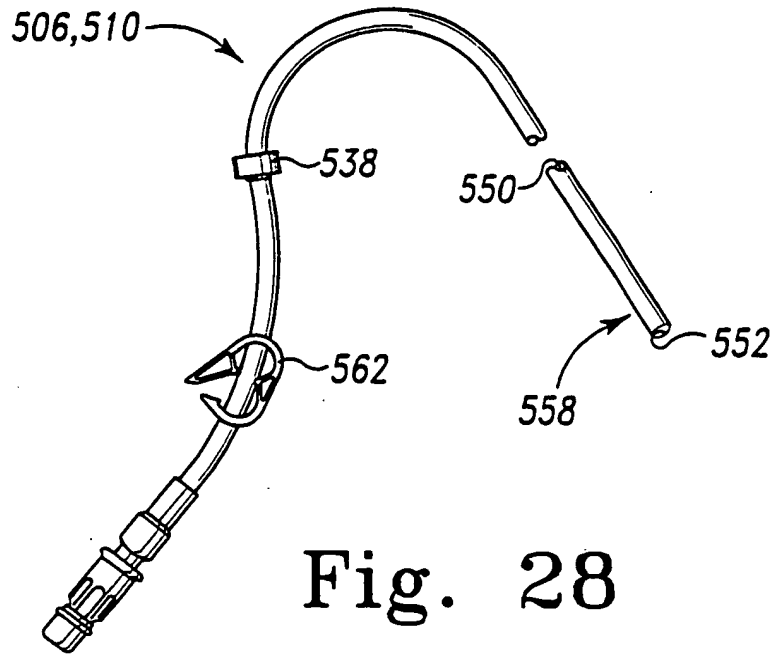


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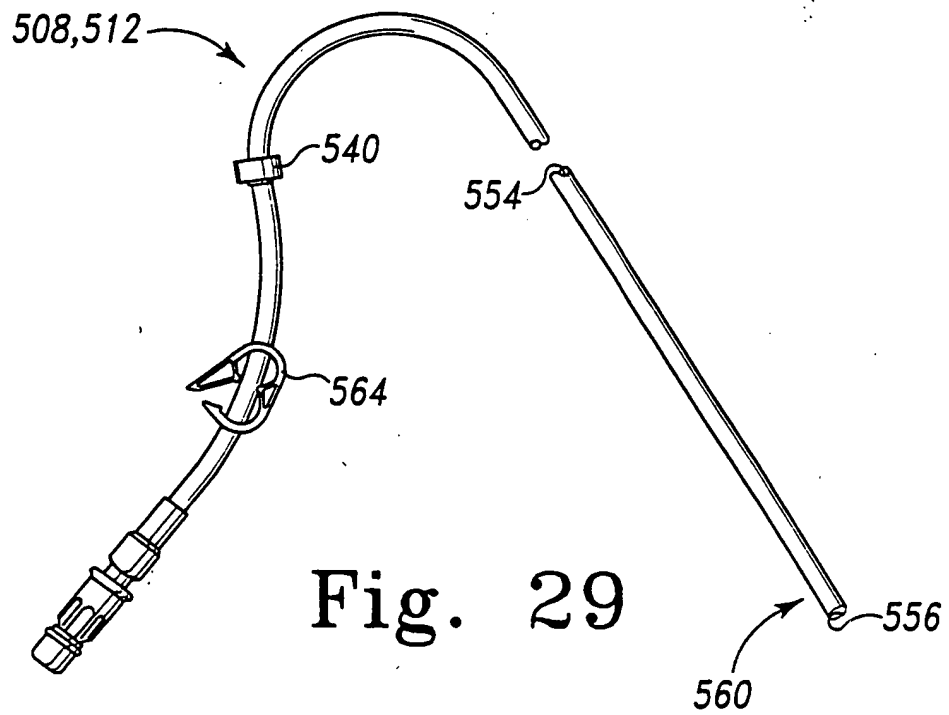


Fig. 29

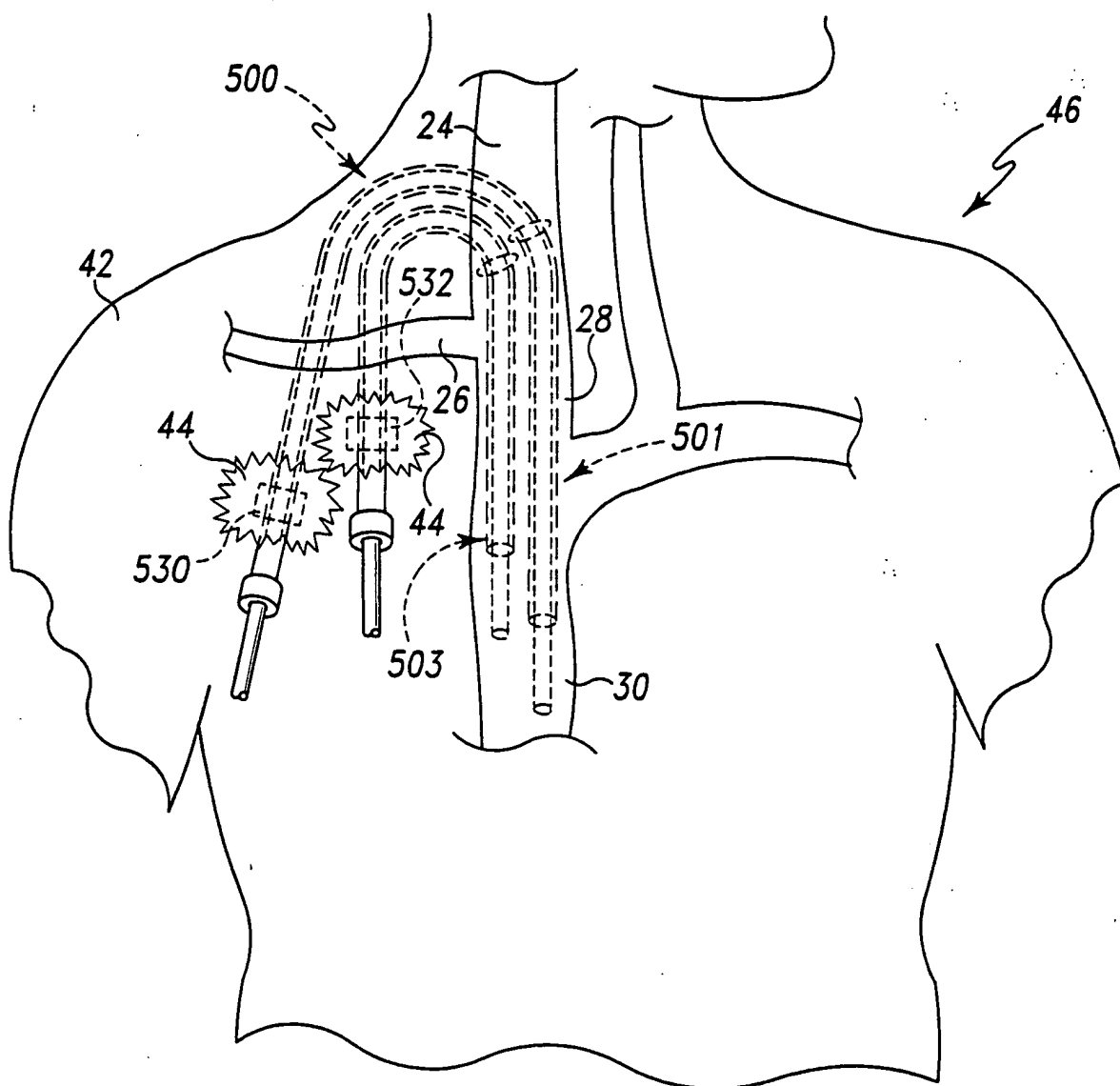


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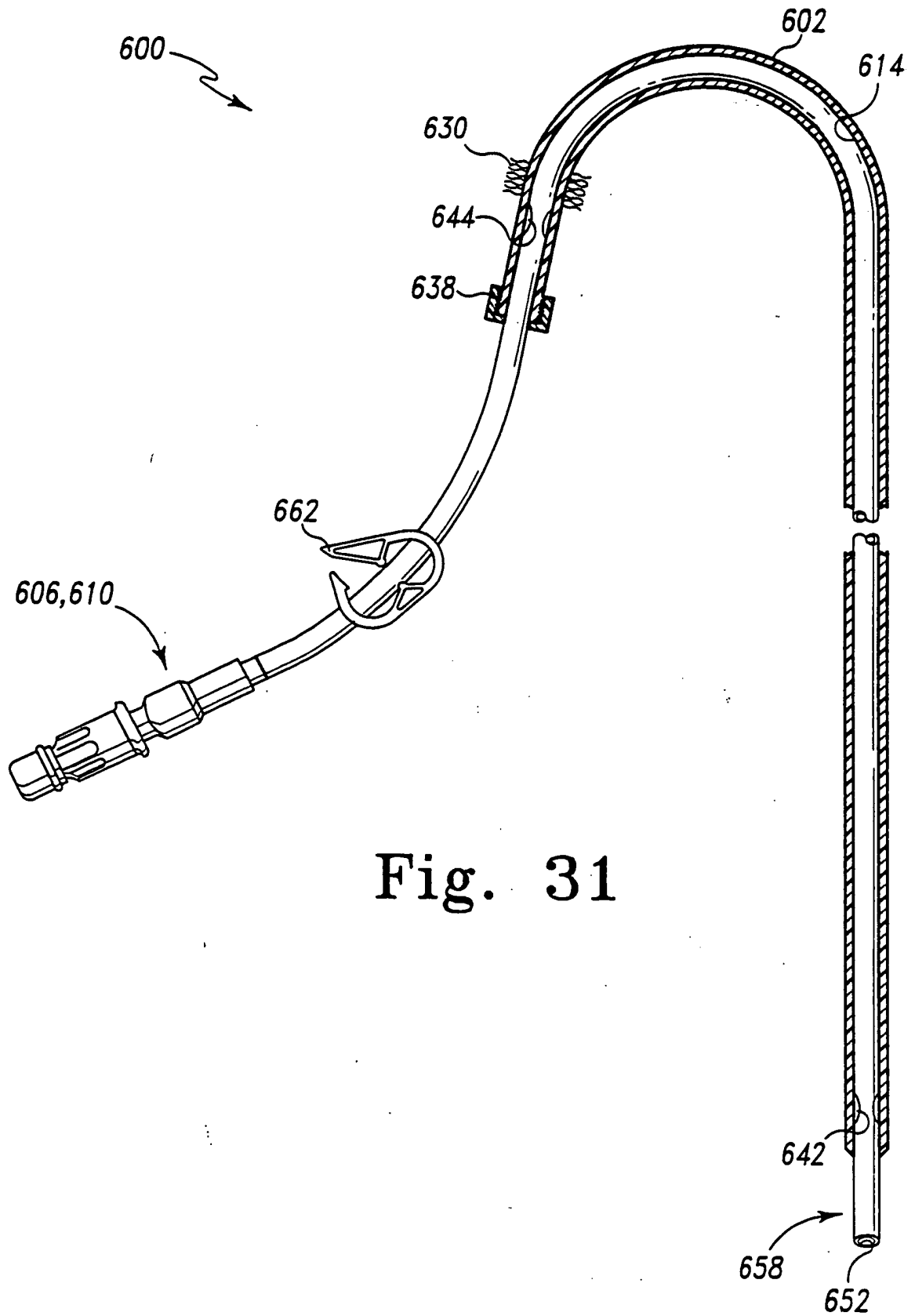


Fig. 31

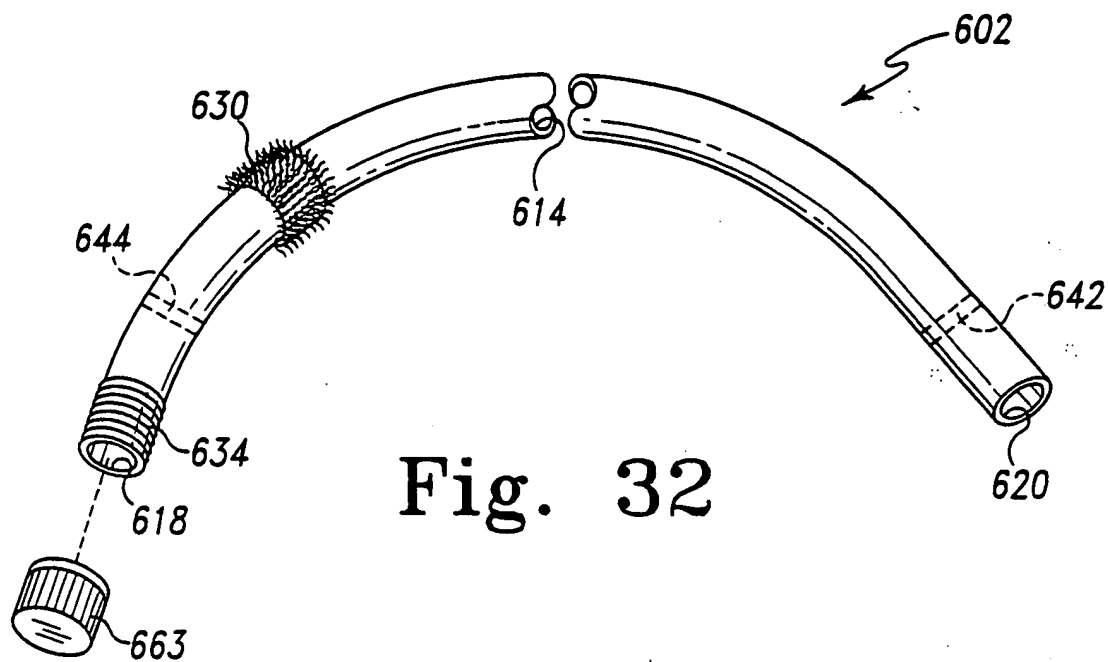


Fig. 32

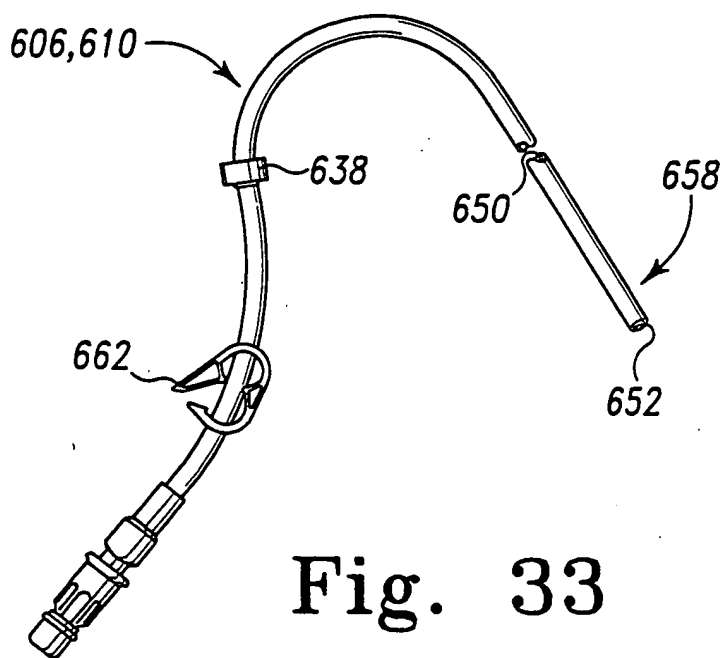


Fig. 33

FIG. 1 is a schematic diagram of a human torso showing the placement of a catheter system 46. The system includes a catheter 24 with a distal tip 30 and a side branch 26. A catheter 28 is also shown. A catheter 44 is inserted into the side branch 26, with a catheter 602 and a catheter 630. A catheter 600 is also shown. A catheter 606,610 is shown. A catheter 42 is shown. A catheter 46 is shown.

Fig. 34

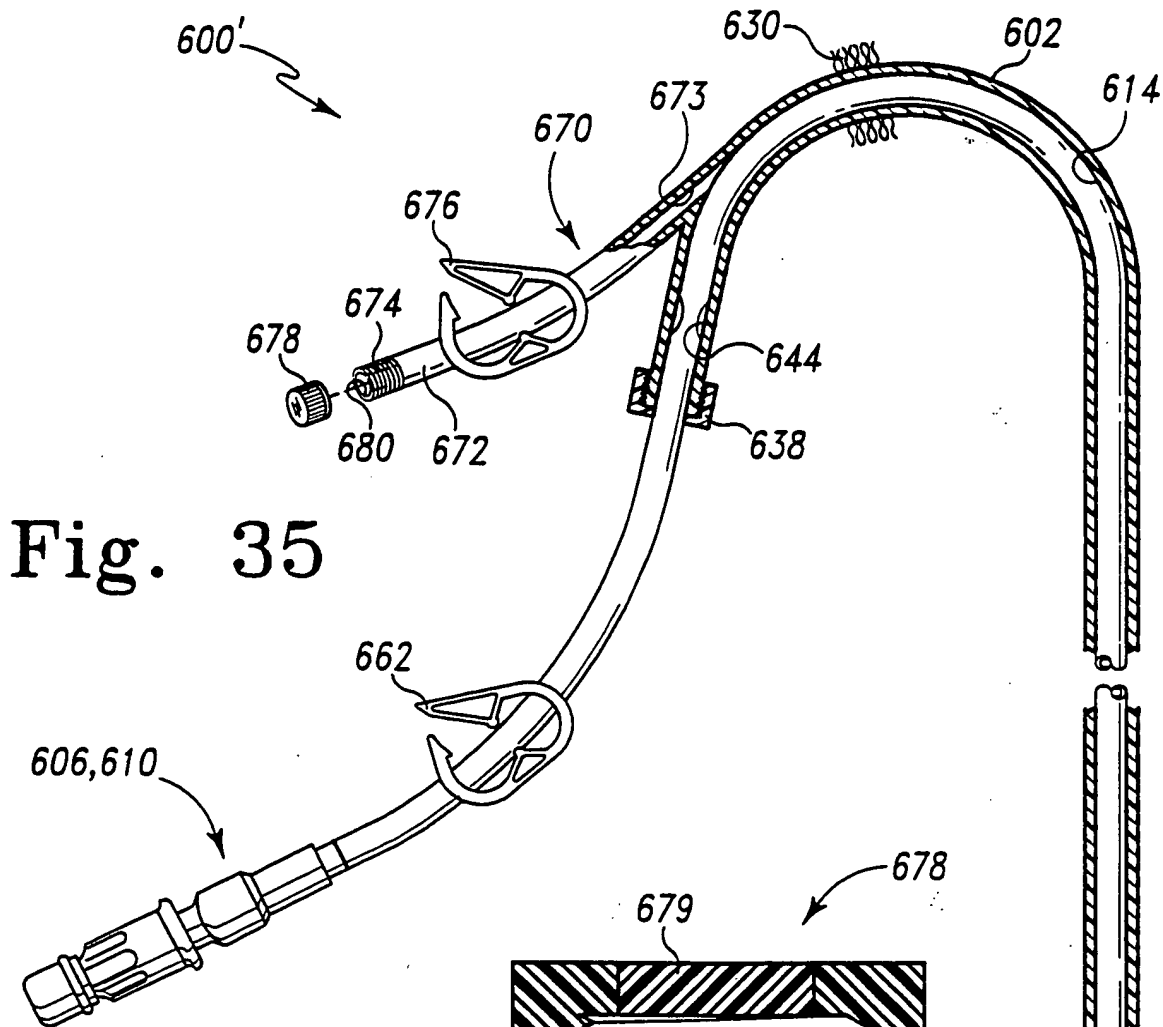


Fig. 35

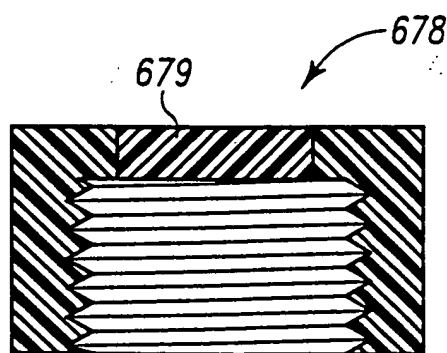


Fig. 37

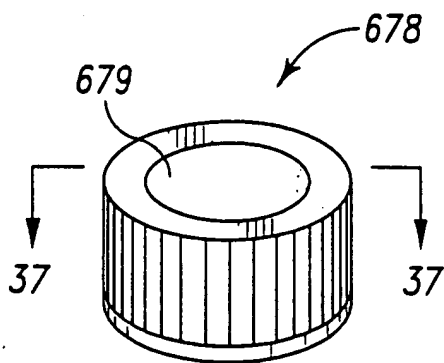


Fig. 36

Fig. 38

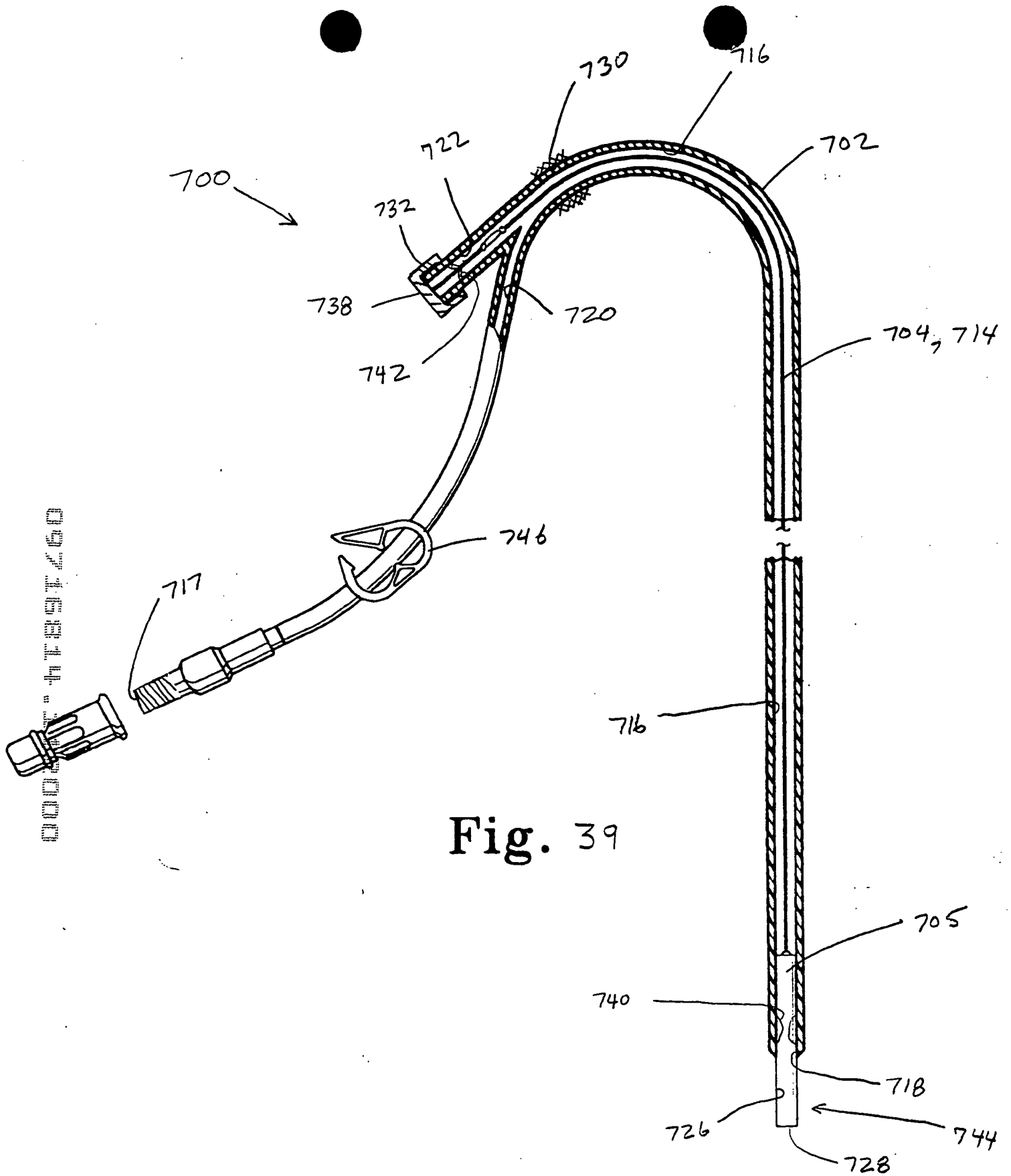
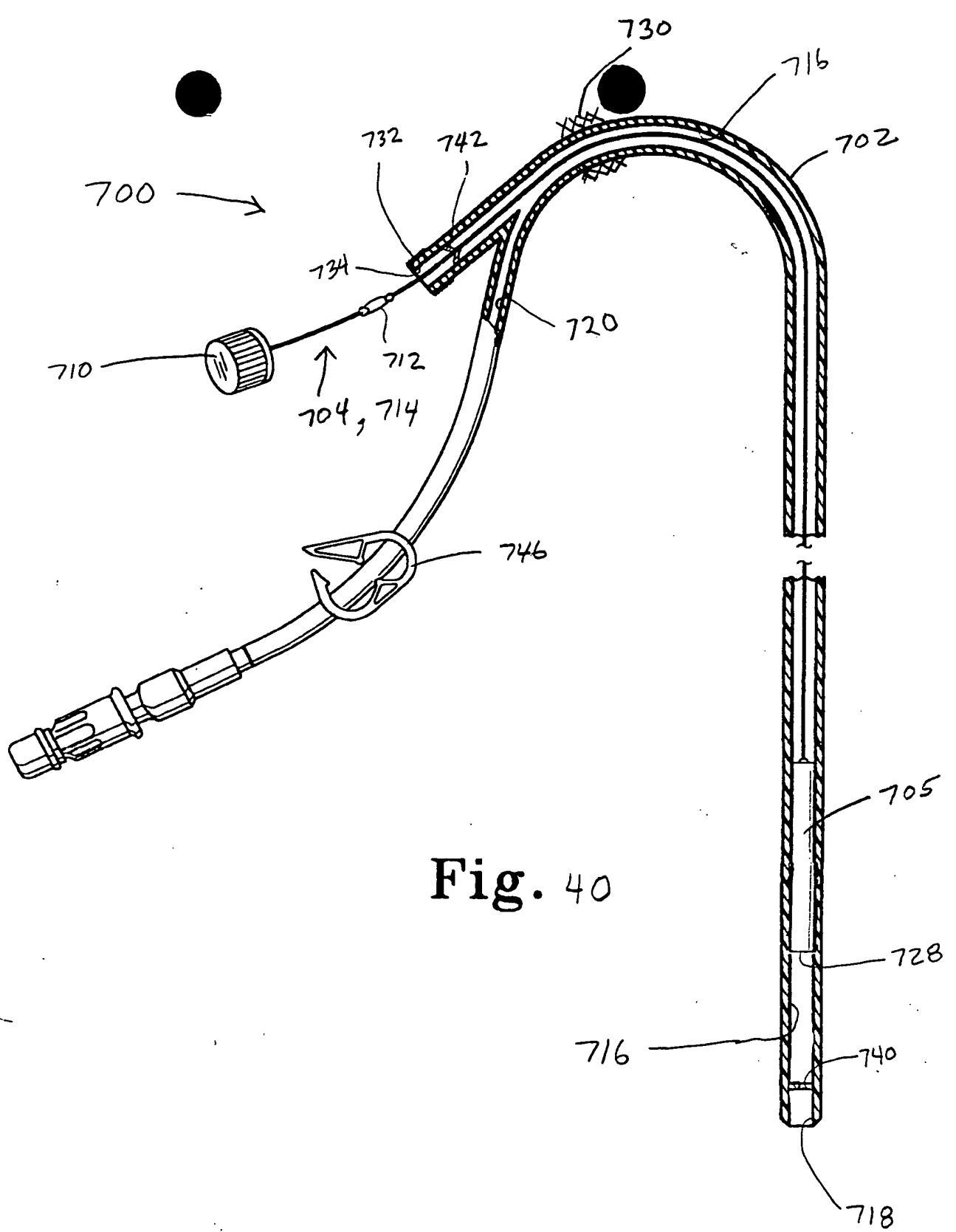
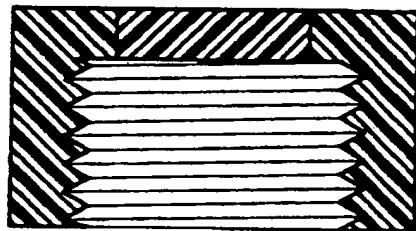


Fig. 39



[illegible]

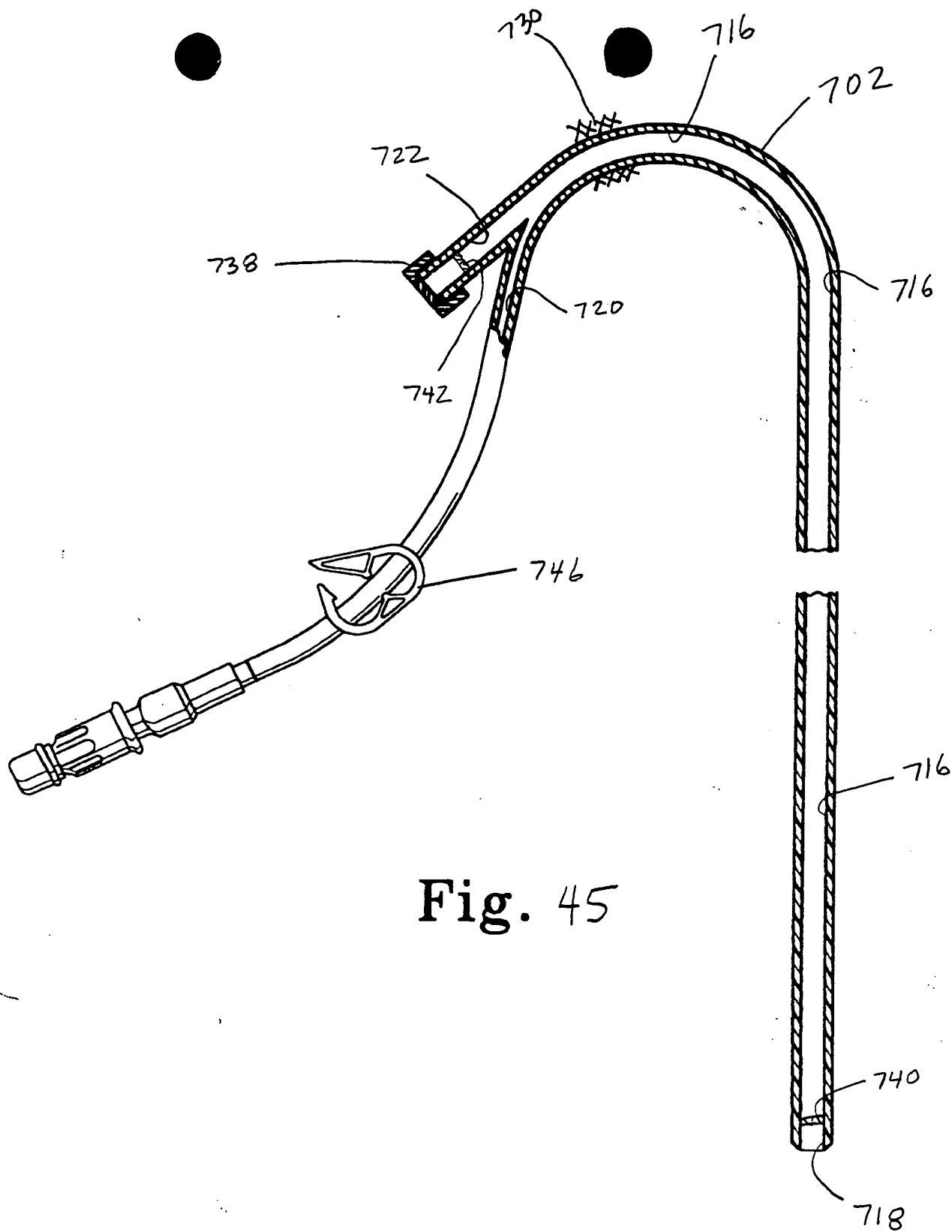


Fig. 45

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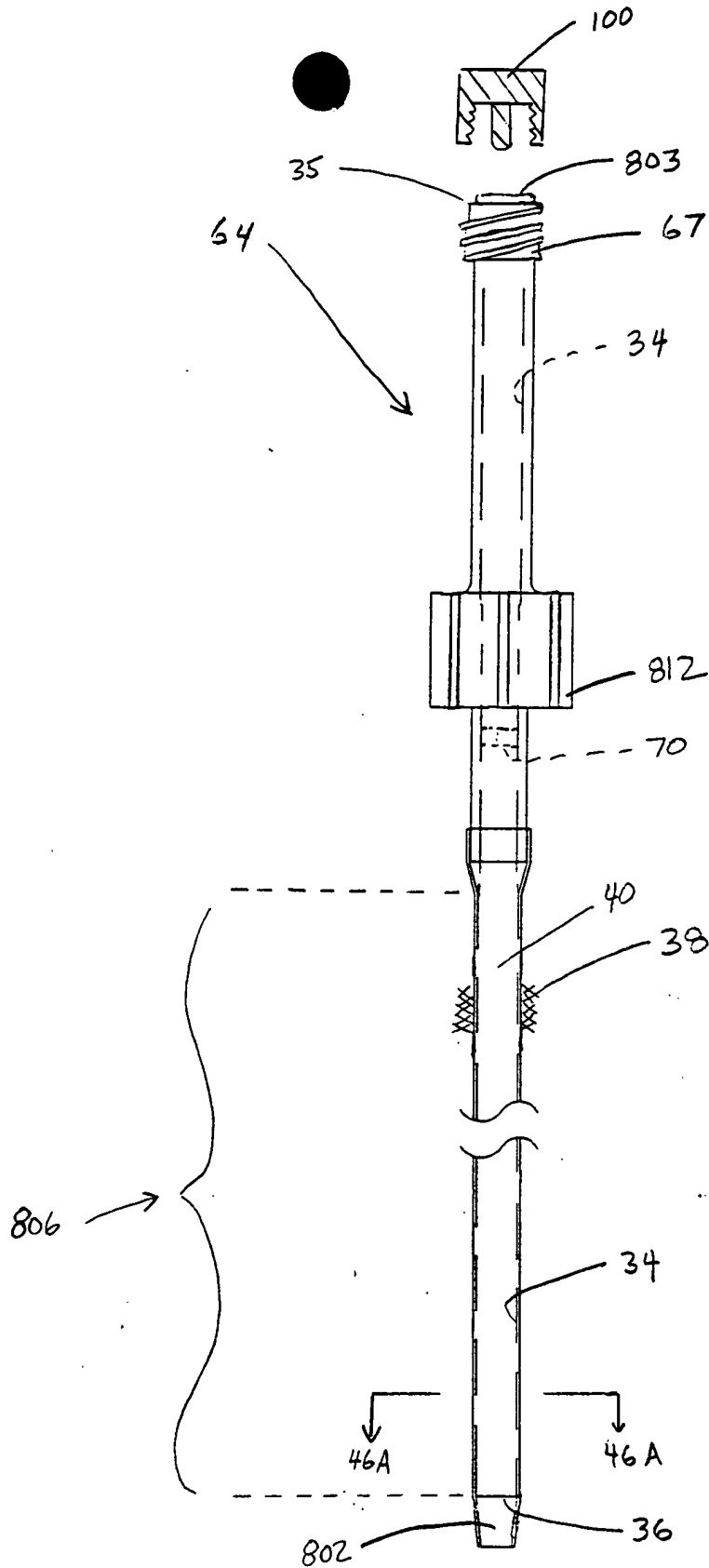


Fig. 46

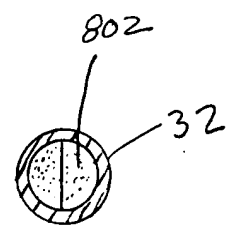


Fig. 46A

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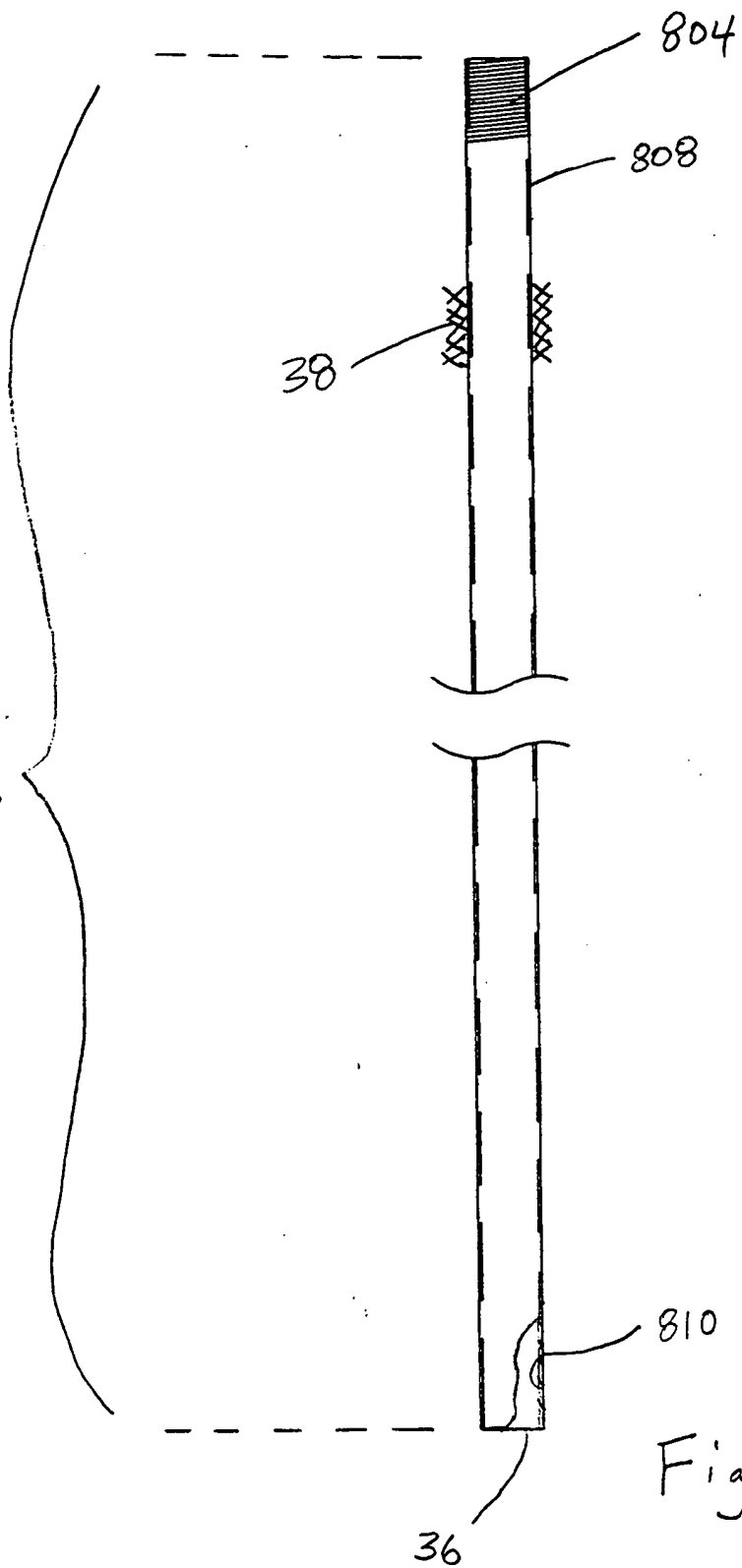
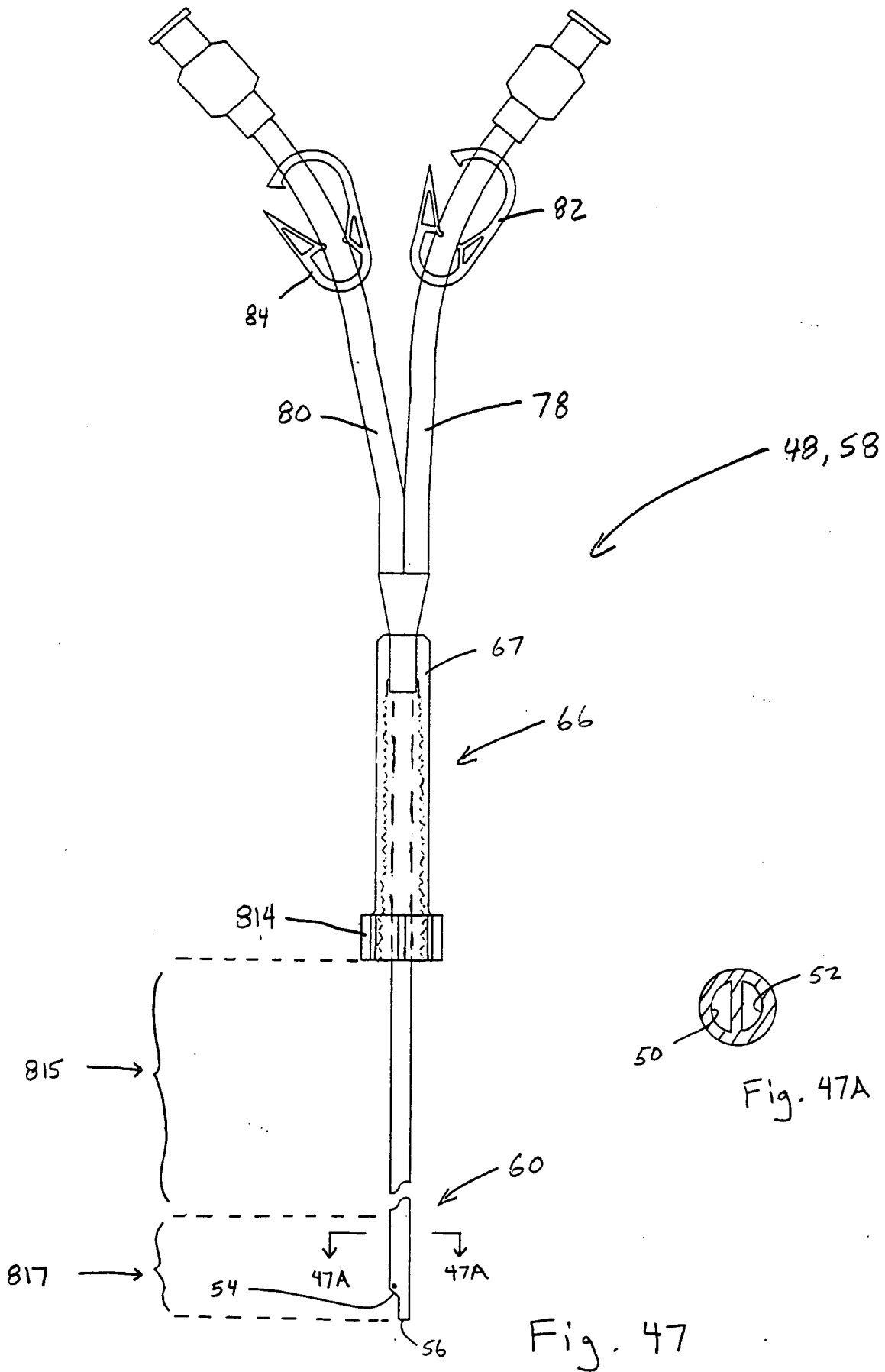


Fig. 46B

Figure 1 consists of 12 histograms arranged in a single column. Each histogram represents the frequency distribution of the number of non-zero elements in a vector x for a specific value of n . The x-axis for all histograms is 'Number of non-zero elements in x ' with major ticks at 0, 60, and 120. The y-axis is 'Frequency' with major ticks at 0, 5, and 10. The histograms are labeled with n values: 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 110, and 120. As n increases, the distribution of non-zero elements becomes more concentrated around a central value, which appears to be approximately 60-70.



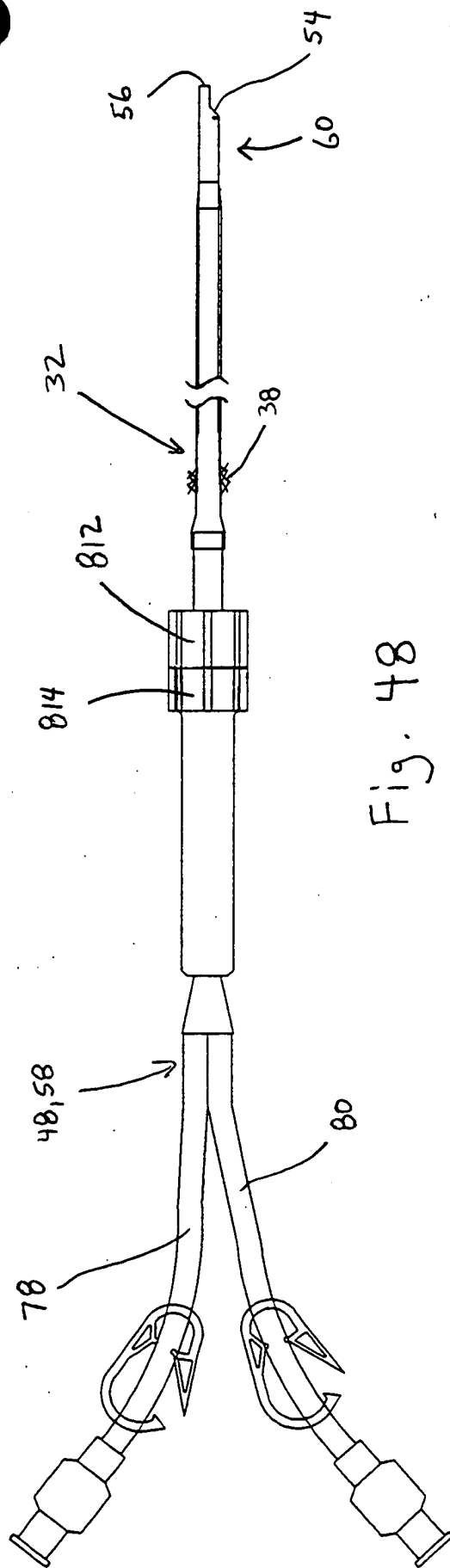


Fig. 48

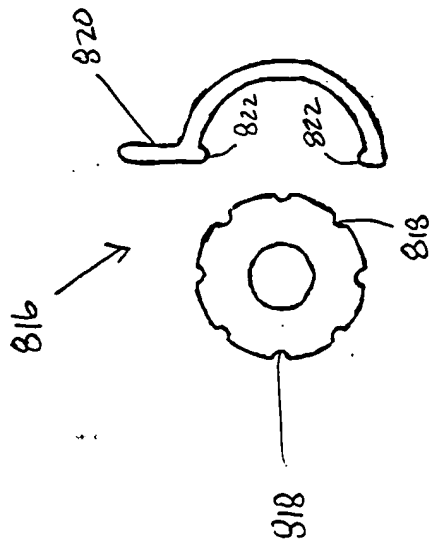


FIG. 49A

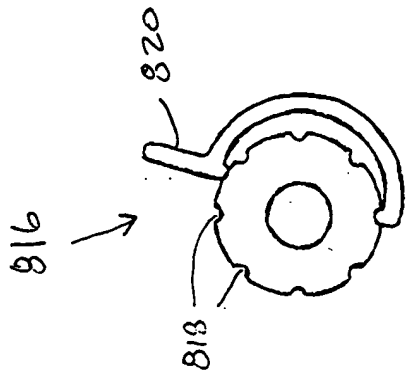


FIG. 49B

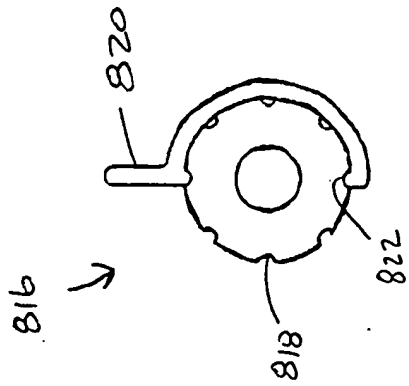


FIG. 49C

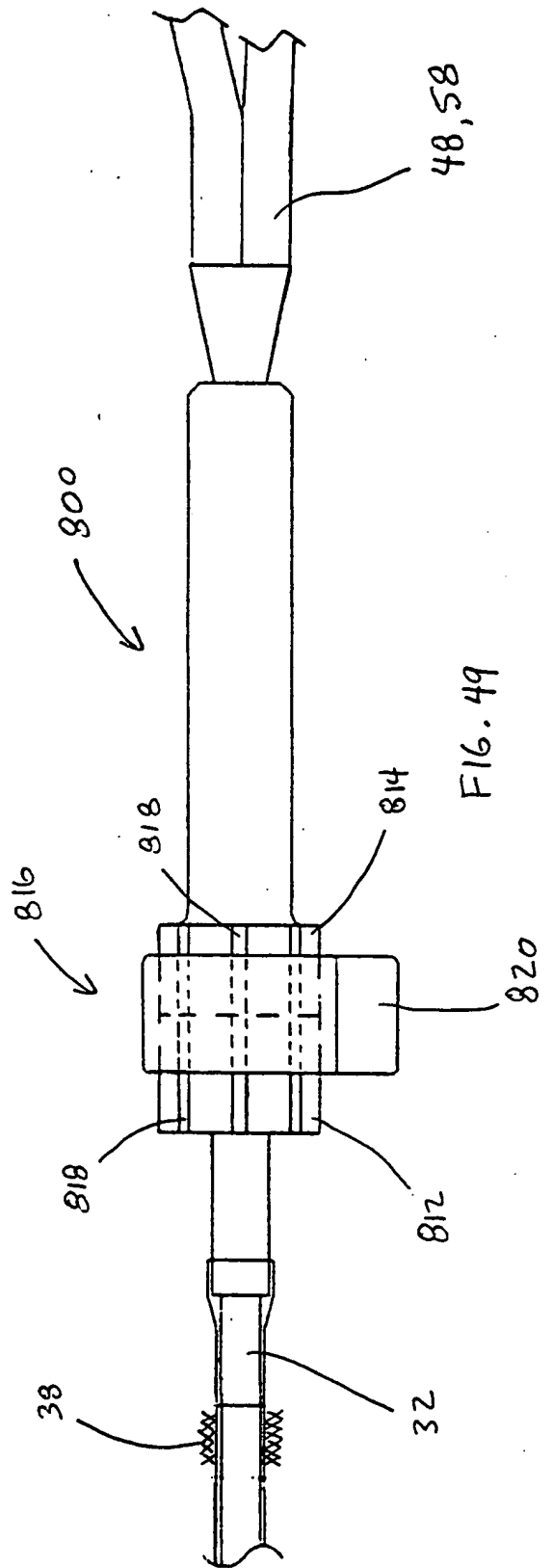
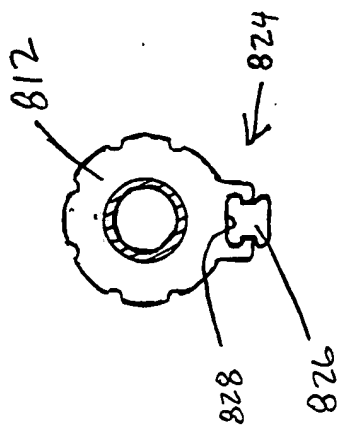


FIG. 49



F16, 50A

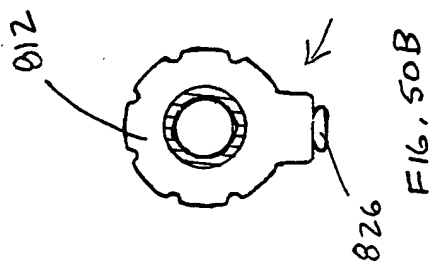
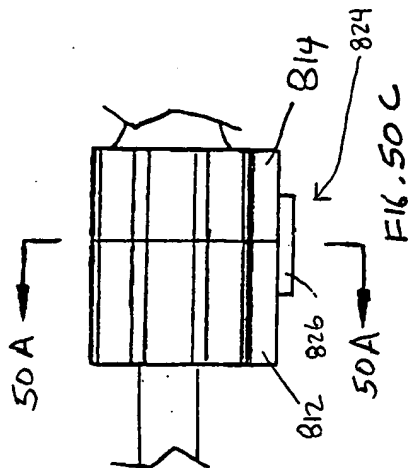


Fig. 50B



705.50C

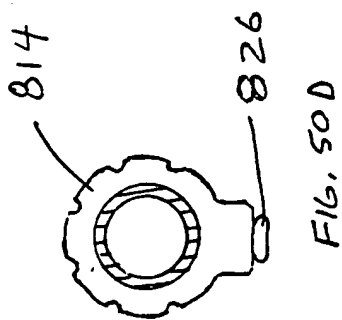
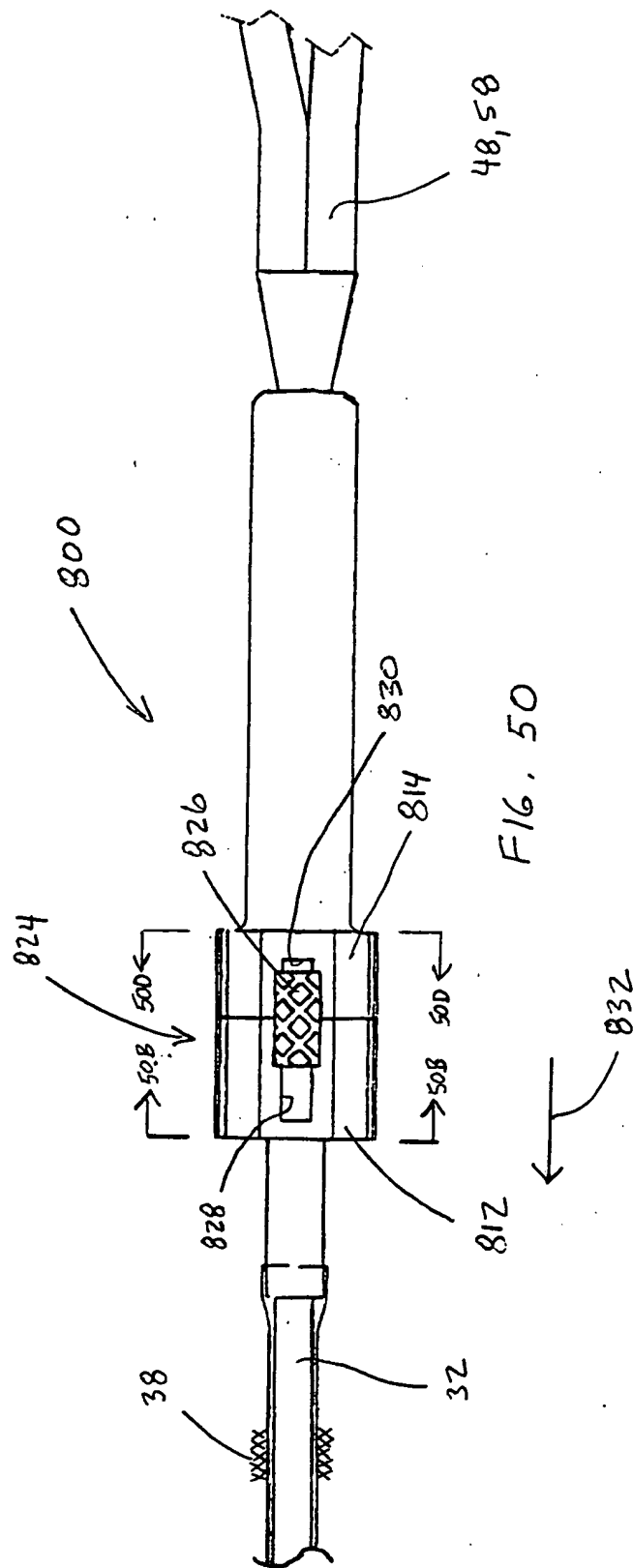
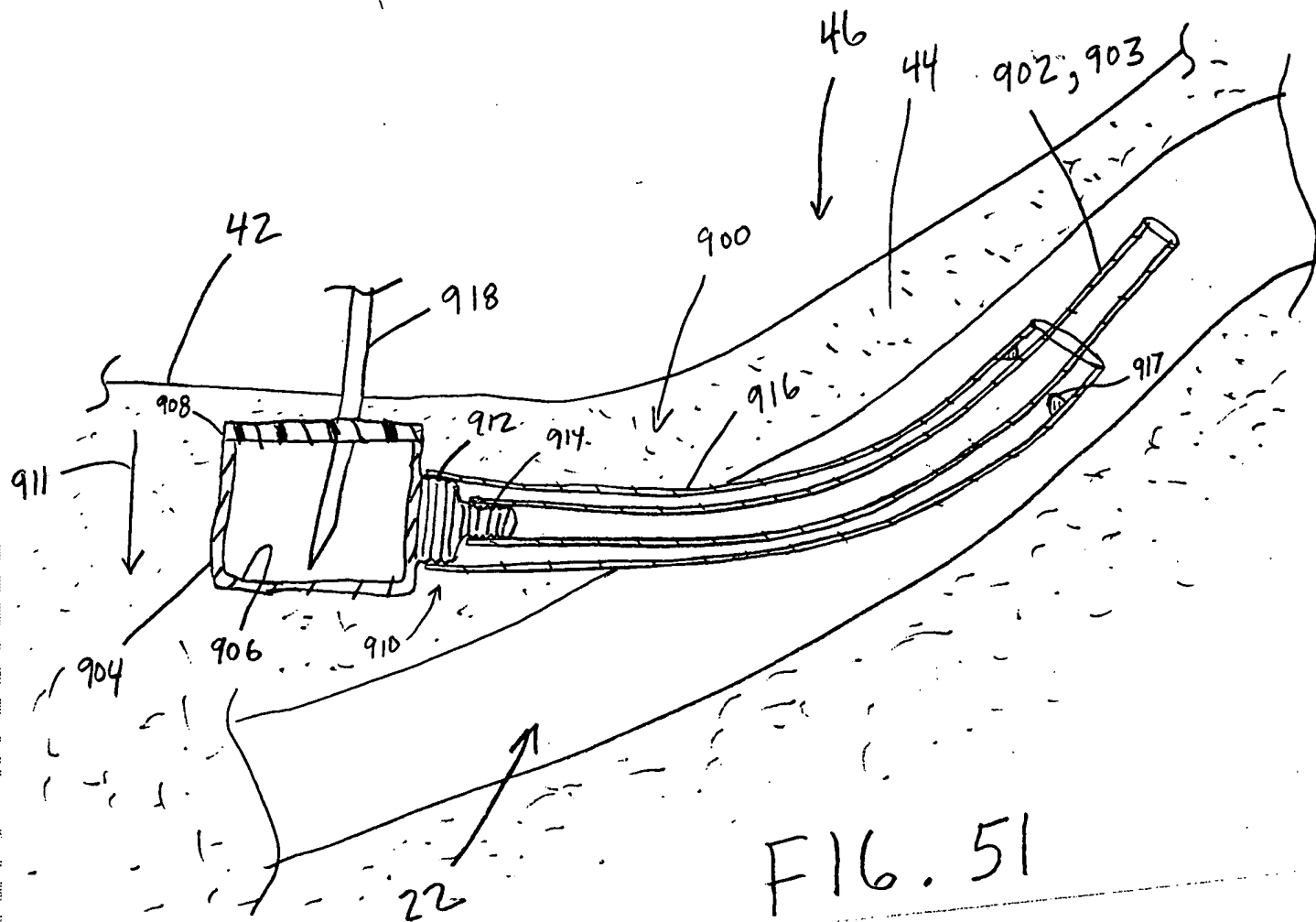


Fig. 50D



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F16.51

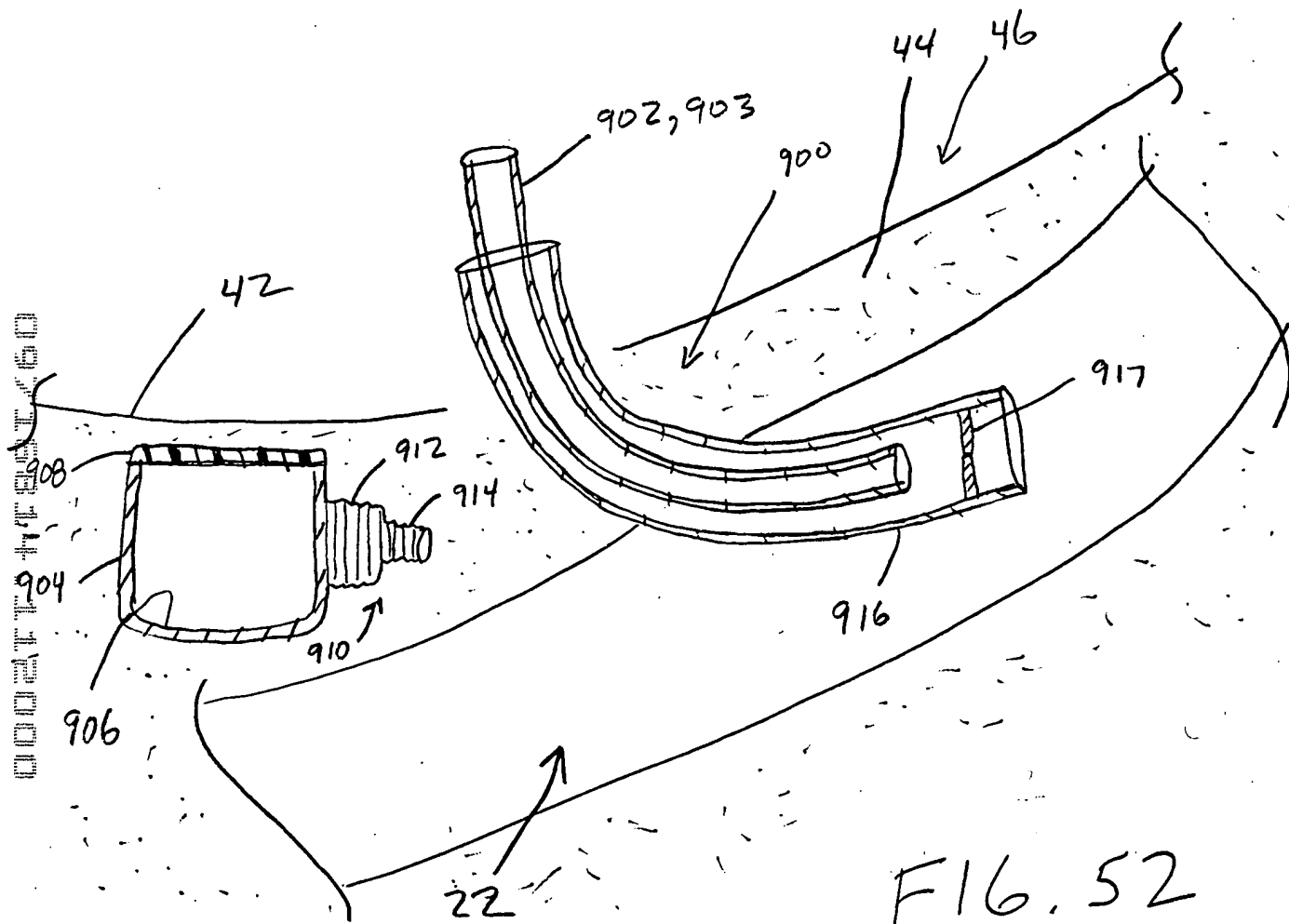


FIG. 52